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ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PERHAPS your correſpondent may find an anſwer to his difficulty in the following obſervations.

The particle *re* in compoſition is generally, and, I preſume, juſtly, regarded as an abbreviation of *retro*; and the two powers of this word, as they reſpect *time* or *place*, accompany all the compounds. *Reponere*, for example, is either *to put* AGAIN, with reference to *time*; or *to put* BACK, in a retired part, with reference to *place*. *Recludere* is *to open*, becauſe it *reverſes*, by a traverſing of the ſame *place*, or a *repetition* of a ſimilar proceſs, the action of *ſhutting*. I do not know in the Latin language, an inſtance of the other poſſible ſenſe of *ſhutting* BACK, *retiredly*, or *out of the way*: and yet by ſome accident *we* have laid hold of *that* ſenſe very generally in tranſplanting the word into our language. Some of your readers may be able to ſhew, perhaps, this predominant ſenſe to have prevailed during the corrupt latinity of the middle ages: but I have no books to conſult for this purpoſe.

GILBERT WAKEFIELD.

Dorcheſter Gaol, Dec. 6, 1799.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE remarks of your intelligent correſpondent G. A. on the Cultivation of Turnips are certainly deſerving of attention. He is undoubtedly right, that the plants of the different kinds became impregnated with the farina of each other; and it is equally certain that new, and poſſibly improved, varieties may be obtained from moſt plants by the ſame experiment, namely, by planting near to each other the ſeed-plants of different ſorts. By this means, many new varieties in our moſt valuable fruits might be procured.

The ſubject of turnips reminds me of an experiment which I lately made, and which in ſome caſes it may be found expedient to follow. I ſowed a crop of turnips in my garden, rather late laſt ſummer, which came up well, but were completely deſtroyed by the ſlugs (the real enemy of the turnip) before they got the rough leaf. Thus diſappointed, I ſowed again, and (owing to ſome precautions which I took, particularly the uſe of ſoot) the ſlugs only deſtroyed the plants in patches, ſo that in ſome parts the quarter was quite bare, and in others too thick. As it was then very late in the ſeaſon, I could not ſow again; but as it was neceſſary to thin the turnips, I tranſplanted a number of the plants that I rooted up into the bare ſpaces, and thus filled my bed. The tranſplanted turnips were not quite ſo forward as the others, but in every other reſpect appear to anſwer perfectly well. I know not whether it is a practice to tranſplant turnips in any caſe, when cultivated on a large ſcale; but I cannot help thinking that in ſome caſes, particularly of late crops, where depredations have been committed by inſects, it might even anſwer to the farmer. A man would be able thus to fill up the vacancies of an acre of ground, from the plants taken up in thinning, in leſs than a day; and what is this compared with the loſs of ground where a crop has partially failed?

It is a general opinion among gardeners, and it is even entertained by ſome good botaniſts, that *plants with variegated leaves* are varieties produced from weakneſs and want of nouriſhment only; and that when cultivated in a good ſoil, they will commonly reſume their natural appearance. This opinion has ariſen, I am inclined to believe, from a variegated leaf bearing ſome reſemblance to a leaf in a withering or decaying ſtate; but I believe the variegated plants which are cultivated in our gardens and ſhrubberies, will be found to be permanent varieties, obtained from ſeedlings, and not ſuch from weakneſs or ſtarvation merely. The variegated plants of many ſpecies are known to be as healthy and vigorous as any others; nor have I ever ſeen ſuch become green by being cultivated in ground however rich or ſtrong. Indeed, I have a fact now before my eyes, which is directly the reverſe. I planted (among others) ſome variegated plants in a very ſmall piece of ground, which I have in London, not deſerving the name of a garden. The ſoil (if it may be termed ſuch) is remarkably light and poor, indeed chiefly lime and brick rubbiſh and gravel. The plants are therefore proportionably weak, and rendered ſickly moreover by the bad air of the metropolis.—But the moſt extraordinary circumſtance is, that in this ſtate the leaves are no longer variegated, but *perfectly green*;

green; while plants from the ſame roots, in a very rich and ſtrong ſoil in my garden in the country, ſtill retain their variegated appearance in the utmoſt perfection. This is, I confeſs, not a ſubject of much importance, but it is curious; and if I am in a miſtake, and any of your correſpondents will clear it up to me, they will oblige N. D.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I OWN I was much ſurpriſed at the meagre account in laſt Magazine of the late *Dr. J. R. Forſter*, whoſe ſplendid talents, and ſingular character, merited a more circumſtantial account. It has been juſtly obſerved, that trifling and ſeemingly inconſiderable actions, or expreſſions, often convey a more perfect idea of a man's genius and diſpoſition, than many of the greateſt and moſt important actions of his life. The anecdotes which I am about to give you of this remarkable perſon, will fully illuſtrate his temper and character, which, I am ſorry to ſay, was far from amiable, and was the fruitful cauſe of all his misfortunes.

When Captain Cook's ſecond voyage round the world was projected, Dr. J. R. Forſter was appointed, on the ſtrongeſt recommendation, to accompany Captain Cook, as a perſon eminently qualified as a naturaliſt and philoſopher, whoſe obſervations on the new-diſcovered countries could not fail to be of the greateſt utility to ſcience. Unhappily, his conduct and behaviour on board, during the whole of the voyage, was juſt the reverſe of what it ought to have been. Proud, imperious, and opiniated—he never paſſed a week without a diſpute with one perſon or other—and before the ſhip had reached New Zealand, he had quarrelled with almoſt every perſon on board. This created a very great ſhyneſs between him and the officers, and was the cauſe of his ſuffering the moſt mortifying neglects. The aſperity of his temper diſplayed itſelf alſo in his connection with the natives of the South Sea Iſles. He was twice confined by Captain Cook for wanton and unprovoked cruelty to them:—his deportment was, as might naturally be expected, the cauſe of much uneaſineſs on board, and gave ſuch ſerious offence to Captain Cook, that, on the return of the ſhip, he reported it to Lord Sandwich (who then preſided at the board of admiralty); in conſequence of which he was effectually deprived of that emolument, which, otherwiſe, was as certain as magnificent.—The *Obſervations* he drew up, were at firſt intended to have been printed along with Captain Cook's Narrative, but were afterwards rejected. During the voyage, Dr. Forſter had collected a number of living animals, and a large collection of dried ſkins of animals, part of which he preſented to the public, by ſending them to the Britiſh Muſeum, and part to the Queen, which, as he himſelf ſays, in his *Letter to Lord Sandwich*, was moſt graciouſly received—for which, he complains, he never received any return more ſubſtantial than thanks. He had alſo procured, at a very great expence, drawings of many curious objects in natural hiſtory, which he intended for the King, who refuſed even to *ſee* them: from which unfortunate circumſtances, he pathetically complains in his *Letter*, that he and his family are ruined.

He publiſhed, at his own riſk, his *Obſervations*, in a large quarto volume; and his ſon, who accompanied him in the voyage, publiſhed a Narrative of it.—In both of theſe works, there evidently appears a ſtudied attempt to brand Captain Cook, and the whole ſhip's crew, with unprovoked barbarity to the mild, inoffenſive, hoſpitable iſlanders of the South Sea.

From a review of his character, we diſcover a moſt mortifying inſtance of the frailty of human nature—againſt which *education* and *ſcience* often prove but feeble barriers.

Stockport. JAMES BOAG.

N. B. Authorities for the above facts.
Wales's Remarks on Forſter's Account, &c.
Nourſe, 1788.
Forſter's Letter to Lord Sandwich.
Robinſon, 1778.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THROUGH the channel of your uſeful Miſcellany, I beg leave to thank your correſpondent *Chariclo* for his obſervations reſpecting the Antinomians, and to inform him that the etymological inaccuracy which he candidly pointed out, ſhall be expunged in the new edition of the *Sketch of the Denominations* which I am now preparing for the preſs, with conſiderable additions. A work of this kind cannot be too correct, and I would gladly avail myſelf of every candid communication with which I may be favoured. Experience and obſervation have taught me to believe, that religious ſects in general, in order to their loving of one another more, have only to enter more fully into each other's views and ſentiments. The Antinomians have amongſt them various opinions reſpecting the *moral law*—and ſome of them deny it to be the *rule of life*. This, however, it will be recollected, is not the caſe with all, though it is perhaps difficult

difficult to aſcertain the preciſe point of view in which it is conſidered by them. It were to be wiſhed that all ſects entertained more accurate ideas reſpecting the ſubjects of their belief—it would certainly cut off one principal branch of their contention. *Love* is the great badge of our religion, and it is much to be regretted, that differences of ſentiment ſhould have ever operated to the diminution of it. I remain, Sir,

Your's reſpectfully,

Hoxton Square, JOHN EVANS.
November 9, 1799.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IF the following account of the progreſs of the population of LONDON, previous to the time from which the bills of mortality commence, is thought deſerving a place in your Magazine, it ſhall be continued to the preſent time at ſome future opportunity.

The time of the foundation of London is naturally involved in obſcurity. It moſt probably muſt look for its origin to a few miſerable huts of the firſt inhabitants of the iſland, whom the advantages of the ſituation drew together, and who little thought, when they reared their rude habitations, that the infant village would in time become the metropolis of England, and one of the moſt conſiderable cities of the world. If it exiſted at all at the time of the invaſion under Julius Cæſar, it was too inſignificant to attract his notice; but within a century from that time it became a place of ſome conſequence, and probably of conſiderable extent; for in the year 62, Suetonius found his army, which is ſaid to have conſiſted of 10,000 men, inſufficient to defend it, and was obliged to abandon the city to Boadicea, by whom it was reduced to aſhes, and all the inhabitants maſſacred.

The local advantages which had induced the firſt inhabitants to make choice of this ſpot, had the ſame effect upon others, and the new ſettlers continued gradually to increaſe ſo much, that after the ſettlement of the Eaſt Saxons it became the chief town of their kingdom. In the year 798, London, with many of its inhabitants, was deſtroyed by fire; and in the next century it ſuffered much from the depredations of the Danes, till the year 886, about which time it was repaired by Alfred, who afterwards made it the capital of all England. Under the care of this monarch, it was in 895 ſo far recovered from the devaſtations of the Danes, as to be capable of ſending out forces againſt them. In 982, the city was again deſtroyed by fire; but in eleven years after this calamity it was able to ſend out a fleet againſt the Danes, and to defend itſelf effectually when beſieged by them. From this period to the time of the Norman invaſion, it was frequently attacked by the Danes, but without ſucceſs; and as this cauſed the people of the neighbouring villages to conſider it as a place of ſecurity, it muſt have contributed to increaſe the number of its inhabitants; the growth of the city was, however, frequently checked by the ravages of fire, particularly in 1077, 1087, and 1092, when it ſuffered ſeverely from this calamity; to which, like all large cities conſiſting of ill-conſtructed wooden houſes, it was in continual danger of becoming a prey.

About the year 1140, according to Peter of Blois, London contained 40,000 inhabitants. If the accounts of W. Fitz-Stephen were to be depended on, the population muſt have been much greater; but as he appears to have paid little attention to correctneſs in other particulars, his aſſertions in this reſpect may be juſtly doubted. Conſidering the number juſt mentioned as the neareſt to the truth that can be now aſcertained, it will appear, that in the courſe of the next two hundred years, notwithſtanding ſome ſevere calamities, the population muſt have increaſed very conſiderably, otherwiſe the loſs of more than 50,000 inhabitants, who were carried off by the plague, which broke out towards the end of the year 1348, would have intirely depopulated the city. The privileges granted by Henry III. and ſeveral of his ſucceſſors, probably allured great numbers from the country, and from foreign parts, to ſettle in London; and had it not been continually ſubject to peſtilential diſeaſes, the increaſe of inhabitants muſt have been very rapid.

In 1407, about 30,000 perſons are ſaid to have died of the plague in London, and nearly as many in 1478, by the ſame diſorder. In 1485, the epidemic diſeaſe called the ſweating ſickneſs raged with much violence; and in 1499, the plague again ſwept away about 30,000 perſons. The frequent returns of this terrible ſcourge ſeem to warrant a ſuſpicion, that in ſome inſtances it was engendered by the filthy and confined ſtate of the metropolis, which at leaſt muſt have conſiderably increaſed its malignity, and prolonged its continuance. At length ſome ſteps were taken for putting a few of the principal ſtreets into a better condition: in 1533, an act was paſſed for paving the high ſtreet from Holborn bridge to Holborn-bars; the ſtreets of Southwark were, by the ſame ſtatute, alſo directed to be

paved, and every perſon was to maintain the pavement before his own ground, or forfeit ſix pence for every ſquare yard. A ſimilar act was paſſed in 1541, directing the following ſtreets to be paved, viz. the ſtreet leading from Aldgate to Whitechapel-church; the upper part of Chancery-lane; the way leading from Holborn-bars weſtward, towards St. Giles's in the Fields, as far as there were any houſes on both ſides of the ſtreet; Gray's-inn-lane; Shoe-lane; and Fetter-lane; which are all deſcribed as "very foul, and full of pits and ſloughs; very perilous and noiſome, as well for the king's ſubjects on horſe back, as on foot, and with carriages." Another act was paſſed about three years after, for paving ſeveral other ſtreets in the out-parts of London, and in each inſtance it was done, not by a rate or aſſeſſment, but by obliging the owners of the lands and tenements adjoining the ſtreets to pave the length of their property, and put it annually in repair. This attention to the ſtate of the ways ſeems to indicate an increaſe of the traffic and wealth of the city, and therefore probably alſo of the number of the inhabitants.

From the map of London about the year 1558, re-publiſhed by Mr. Nichols, in his collection of the Progreſſes and public Proceſſions of Queen Elizabeth, it appears that at that time there were few houſes at Charing Croſs; and though the Strand was built on each ſide, open fields extended behind it from St. James's park to Holborn, almoſt down to Chancery-lane. At Moorgate there were but few houſes without the city wall, or in the now populous pariſh of Shoreditch; ſtill leſs in Spitalfields, Bethnal-green, &c. Though ſo much leſs extenſive than at preſent, it appears to have been far more unhealthy, as it was ſeldom long free from the plague, in a greater or leſs degree. In 1563, there died in the city and liberties, containing 108 pariſhes, of all diſeaſes 20,372 perſons, of which number 17,404 died of the plague; and in the eleven out-pariſhes, there died of all diſeaſes 3288 perſons, of whom 2732 died of the plague; in the whole, therefore, there died of the plague 20,136, and of other diſorders 3524: the latter number, however, muſt have been much leſs than the uſual number of deaths in years free from the plague; from which it may be preſumed, that the whole number of inhabitants at this period could not be leſs than 110,000. In 1564 the plague ceaſed; and though it has always been found that the population of London has recovered very ſpeedily from the effects of this calamity, its reſtoration muſt, in this inſtance, have been conſiderably promoted by the ſettlement of many of the French and Flemiſh proteſtants, who took refuge in this country, and by the improvements they introduced in many of the arts and manufactures contributed much to draw additional hands to London and other manufacturing towns. In 1567, there were found, on inquiry, to be 4851 ſtrangers, of all nations, in London; and, on a ſimilar inquiſition, taken in 1580, of all foreigners reſiding in the city and liberties, they were found to be 6492. It appears that at this time the ſuburbs of the city were increaſing conſiderably, as it was thought neceſſary to iſſue a proclamation, forbidding any buildings to be erected on new foundations, within three miles of the city gates, and ordering that only one family ſhould inhabit each houſe.

On the plague breaking out again, in March 1592, a regular account of the number of deaths was begun; and in 1594 the weekly bills of mortality were firſt publiſhed, probably to convince the people of the decreaſe of the plague, as they were diſcontinued as ſoon as it entirely ceaſed; the number of perſons that died of the plague in 1592, was 11,503; and in the following year 10,662: its re-appearance ſeemed to the parliament to juſtify the apprehenſions that had been entertained of the ill conſequences of the increaſe of the metropolis; they accordingly enacted, that no new buildings ſhould be erected within three miles of London or Weſtminſter, nor any one dwelling-houſe converted into more, that there ſhould be no inmates or under-ſitters, and that commons or waſte lands lying within three miles of London ſhould not be incloſed.

On the plague increaſing again in 1603, another proclamation was iſſued, for more effectually reſtraining the increaſe of the city; and the publication of the bills of mortality was renewed, which has been regularly continued ever ſince. Theſe bills, though very deficient and incorrect, are almoſt the only documents from which any eſtimate of the population of London can be formed; but though they are too incomplete to furniſh the means of determining with accuracy the whole number of inhabitants, they ſhew with much greater certainty the increaſe or decline of the population, from the period of their eſtabliſhment to the preſent time.

London, Dec. 9, 1799. J. J. G.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A TRAVELLER has been entertaining your readers with a little hiſtory of a Pedeſtrian Tour, which he took a while ago, through ſeveral parts of England and Wales. He ſeems to have a talent

lent at lively deſcription, and can tell a pretty little ſtory well. One additional piece of information may be communicated, if it ſhould be conſidered as any favourable ſymptom of improvement, that, ſince your traveller's viſit, there has been *a circulating library* eſtabliſhed in the town of Baſingſtoke. And, perhaps, even before the time of his viſit, the inhabitants were deſerving of a better character, as readers of books (though not, perhaps, of novels and romances), than has been given them.

There is another matter on which I beg leave to ſay a word or two. An epigram, among thoſe tranſlated from the German, No. 17, (in your laſt Magazine) is introduced, as if it were an original one from the pen of *Leſſing*. But, if I miſtake not, it will moſt probably ſtrike your claſſical readers, as it does myſelf, by comparing one with the other, that Leſſing's is no more than a tranſlation from the following Latin epigram of *Paſchaſius*, which may be met with in *Epigrammatum Delectus*, p. 590.

PASCHASIUS.

Omnia pauperibus moriens dedit Harpalus, hæres,
Ut ſe non fictas exprimat in lachrymas.

LESSING, IN ENGLISH.

Grudge leaves the poor his whole poſſeſſions nearly;
He means his next of kin ſhall weep ſincerely.

If the above remarks, reſpectfully offered to your readers, ſhould be thought not unworthy of a place, by inſerting them in your Magazine you will oblige,

Your's, &c.

Baſingſtoke, J. JEFFERSON.
Nov. 25, 1799.

For the Monthly Magazine.

"Incipe, parve puer! riſu cognoſcere matrem."

ASSUREDLY, the *nurſing* mother has the enjoyment of an additional ſenſe; nor can nature, in all her extent and variety, preſent a ſpectacle more intereſting, than the maternal nurſe in the performance of this moſt delightful of duties, looking down on the infant that draws life from her boſom, and yields in return a ſweeteſt, pureſt, but moſt indeſcribable ſenſation, partly revealed in the eyes and attitude, but which can neither be tranſlated by the pencil of Raphael, nor the pen of Roſcoe. It is this ſerene ſenſation, this placid but conſummate love, which repays the mother for much previous ſuffering (ſuffering that perhaps heightens ſucceeding pleaſure); and this is the compenſation ordained for the daily cares, the nightly watchings, and the numerous privations of the nurſe.

That moſt affecting tranſport which, at one highly contraſted moment (perhaps the moſt ſo in human life) when a female is at once delivered from agony the moſt excruciating, and terror the moſt impreſſive, and hears the cry of her firſt-born, and exclaims feebly, yet forcibly—My darling child!—*that* affecting tranſport *then* felt and manifeſted by the generality of mothers, gradually ſubſides into the quiet and retired delight which bleſſes the nurſe; but this *ſecondary* ſenſation, or rather ſentiment, I am unwillingly obliged to obſerve, is by no means ſo common, or ſo conformable to the minds or habits of many mothers. Let me aſſure thoſe ladies who have read Roſcoe, that it is much eaſier to be a mother than a nurſe. Let not poetry excite feelings, tranſient tenderneſs, romantic fondeſs for a plain, ſerious, ſweet, laborious *occupation*—let not, I ſay, the pleaſures of the ſtate well paraphraſed by the poet, ſeduce every one who has the happineſs of being a mother, to think ſhe has alſo the *virtue* to be a nurſe.

And is it no virtue to ſtay at home from evening parties; to be careful and vigilant by night as well as by day, with eyes that open, with heart that is arouſed at every uneaſy cry; is it no virtue to regulate with the niceſt attention every minute article of regimen, to be cautious in giving medicines, and ſtill more cautious in preventing their neceſſity; to pacify the little impatient; to get by heart all the language of nature, various and comprehenſive as it is, even in the earlieſt life; to diſtinguiſh pain from pettiſhneſs, and erroneous regimen from real malady; is it no virtue to live only, and at all times, for that child, who lives only by you; to keep the temper ever ſerene and unruffled, the mind, like the milk, ſweet and fair, and bland and balmy; to keep yourſelf ſacred from the contamination of ſtrong liquors; in ſhort, to keep the mind *at home*, always pure, always patient, always prepared, always ſtrong enough not to ſurrender itſelf to the magic of any old woman, whether of the male ſex, or of the female?—Oh! Believe me it is not on that breaſt, at one time panting with feveriſh ſolicitude for ſome new pleaſure, ſome change without variety, at another time chilled with indifference and ennui—it is not on that boſom, whoſe milk is poiſoned by anger, or thoſe accurſed *cordials* that rob women of their hearts, without immediately deranging their heads—no—it is not on that boſom, however fair, I ſhould lay an infant, even though it were the breaſt of a mother.

She

She who roves after tumultuous and public joys, can only pretend a reliſh for the ſecret, ſilent, ſabbath ſtate of enjoyment, which dilates the heart of the natural nurſe. Save the infant from the mother, however healthy, who has no *equanimity*, the virtue of a nurſe—whoſe heart is never at home, who is full of fictitious ſenſibility, and who can leave in its cradle the waking and wailing child, to ſhed tears over a novel.—Save the child—give it a truer mother, a domeſtic nurſe, who poſſeſſes the equanimity of humble ſtation; whoſe ſelf-intereſt is more vigilant and attentive, and (ſuch is the providence of nature) whoſe attachment often grows more maternal than that of the mother herſelf. Give *her* the child—and take it from the natural parent.—Medea, who is ſaid to have murdered her own children, was an unnatural nurſe, a faſhionable nurſe—a mother, and not a nurſe—a NURSE!—the conſummate lovelineſs of a lovely woman, the excellence of every mental qualification, and the enjoyment of the moſt enraptured ſenſe, without the ſmalleſt ſenſuality!—The wiſe men of the Eaſt might do obeiſance to ſuch a character, without attaching any divine attribute to the child.

Ladies are ambitious—They will, and therefore they muſt be nurſes. For ſome weeks it does well. Such a mother, and ſuch a child, are ſubject for a painter and a poet, who can ſketch in the lucky minute, but not for the domeſtic hiſtorian who is to record the annals of the houſe. Fatigue begins to be felt at night, and laſſitude in the day. It is felt as a ſhame to drop on a ſudden what had been ſo firmly reſolved. Fits of fretfulneſs begin to dry up the fountains of life. To increaſe quantity, recourſe is had to wine-wheys, to malt liquors, which are ſuppoſed nutritive, and which produce an artificial ſleep, heavy and ſhort, both to mother and child; and ſometimes (! *truſt*, not often) the ſpirits are kept up to the undertaking by cordials, eſſences of peppermint, drops *diluted* into drams—cordials, I repeat it, which may give the heart a tranſient warmth, but which gradually rob it of its mental worth, its beſt affections. The child of this delicate, faſhionable, and feeling nurſe pines away for want of proper nouriſhment; and then begins the ſupplementary diet of thick gruel and panada, totally unfit for thoſe digeſtive powers which languiſh for the want of the diet of nature. Yet the little one lives, and in the intervals of cholic it ſmiles, and preſſes with its hands the boſom that ought to ſupply its *only* nouriſhment. The delicate mother often ſinks herſelf into a premature decline by vain exertions, by fruitleſs anxiety, by obſtinately keeping an improper reſolution, or at leaſt ſhe ſaps her health, and contracts evil habits from the injudicious experiment.—"Often, when I plough my low ground, I place my little boy on a chair which ſcrews to the beam of the plough: its motion, and that of the horſes, pleaſe him. He is perfectly happy, and begins to chat. As I lean over the handle, various are the thoughts which crowd into my mind." What a ſubject for a picture is this nurſing father, an American farmer, who takes the child from the arms of its nurſing mother, an American female!—But is it in a crowded, contaminated city of Europe, of Britain, or of Ireland, where ripeneſs, rottenneſs, and immaturity are compreſſed together—where the female breaſt heaves not ſo much with love and tenderneſs, as with anxious ſolicitude to rank with a higher ſtation, never caſting its reflection on the rank below, and deriving at leaſt comfort from the compariſon—is it in a city, where we ſee in the ſtreets wretched infants ſuſpended, I may literally ſay hanged, from the arms of inſenſible and intoxicated mothers; where in higher rank we ſee infants brought into company *themſelves*, under the influence of intoxicating draughts—Is it where——I cannot, or rather will not proceed farther—miſerable mothers!—unfortunate children!— D.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I Requeſt you will allow me a few words upon the ſubject of grain in this country, and to point out what I conceive to be the duty of the executive authority relative thereto; ſince it is a ſubject that, at the preſent period, claims the attention of every individual; and about which, it may be preſumed, all muſt in a particular manner feel themſelves concerned.

In the northern counties they have only very lately houſed their corn, and the harveſt weather has not only been, in general, uniformly inconvenient and detrimental to the farmer, and the crops have been badly got; but I fear they will not yield upon the whole under the flail more than half the quantity of corn they formerly did, when the ſummer was favourable and the crops ſooner cut. Bread is now above one fourth dearer than it was in 1795 and 1796, when ſo much ſcarcity prevailed; what then may we expect to be the caſe before another harveſt, unleſs timely and proper regulations be adminiſtered, and economical arrangements immediately take place!

1. The

1. The legiſlature ought therefore to fix the price of grain throughout the kingdom, if it could be done, after having ſurveyed and become acquainted with the quantity contained therein; otherwiſe, it is impoſſible to conjecture to what extravagant prices the farmers and foreſtallers will endeavour to enhance this very neceſſary article of life.

2. Encouragements and rewards ſhould be held out to other nations where the harveſt has been more abundant, and where the exiſting government does not prohibit the exportation of grain, for importing it to this country.

3. As oats are in general uſe for bread in the north of England, though, it is probable, this is not univerſally known by our more ſouthern neighbours *; and as the ſencible cavalry and others conſume, upon an average, ten loads † of oats per week for every troop of horſe, this quantity might during the preſent winter, and when there is no proſpect of an invaſion from our enemies, without much detriment to the horſes be reduced to one half or even one fourth of it.

4. This article concerns the magiſtrates. The aſſize of bread in large towns and populous diſtricts is eſtabliſhed according to the price of grain; but, in the country, no ſuch regulations exiſt; and of conſequence it frequently happens, that the bread is too light and more inferior in quality than it ſhould be; though I cannot but imagine, the country magiſtrates poſſeſs the ſame power of regulating the price of bread. It is a matter therefore much to be deſired, that the magiſtrates (if they have this power) would in every part of the kingdom, by ſpirited inquiry and proper puniſhment, prevent the poor from being deprived by extortion of what they have earned hardly, and, by this means, remedy an evil ſo conſiderably prejudicial to them in particular.

To public regulations of this nature carried into proper effect, if a prudential frugality in private families ſhould alſo be eſtabliſhed and annexed, and the conſumption of this article be reduced to quantities not more than really neceſſary; if the ſuperior kinds of bread ſhould be ſeldom uſed, and all would habituate themſelves to that of an inferior quality; we might confidently expect, that the oppreſſed condition of the labouring poor would thereby be conſiderably meliorated, and that theſe meaſures, judiciouſly directed and unremittingly continued, would ultimately enſure comfort and ſupport to the indigent and the wretched, and efficaciouſly contribute in removing penury and diſtreſs far from their cheerleſs habitations. This is a matter in the performance of which, as men and as chriſtians, we are greatly concerned; nature has implanted theſe tender ties of humanity, and the precepts of the goſpel equally enforce the execution of them.

But, though theſe regulations and arrangements form no part of any Utopian ſcheme, and are perfectly reconcileable to the natural notions of mankind, and altogether practicable; whilſt I behold men ſo callous to the tender and ſympathetic feelings of nature as to perſevere in a ſyſtem of bloodſhed and devaſtation of the human ſpecies, I conceive no very ſanguine expectations relative to any economical procedures for the advantage of the poor and the miſerable.

I am, your's,

JOHN ROBINSON.

Ravenſtonedale, Dec. 10.

* Vide Johnſon's Dictionary, upon the word Oats.

† The load here mentioned and uſed in the North, is equivalent to 12 pecks, of 24 quarts to the peck, Wincheſter meaſure.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your Magazine for July laſt, you favored the public with two very intereſting letters from the celebrated Profeſſor Heyne to the Rev. Gilbert Wakefield. You at the ſame time promiſed to give a tranſlation of thoſe letters in an early ſubſequent number of your Miſcellany. As you have not as yet done ſo, I have taken the liberty to ſend you a tranſlation of them, which, I hope, may not be wholly unacceptable to ſuch of your numerous readers to whom the language of the original may not be familiar. The judgment of a ſcholar and critic ſo well known throughout Europe, as Profeſſor Heyne, for his erudition and refined taſte cannot but afford matter for gratification, and even pride, not only to the profound and elegant ſtudent whoſe exertions it ſo honourably extols, but likewiſe to a very numerous circle of liberal and cultivated minds throughout the kingdom, who have not ſuffered their judgment, on ſubjects purely of a literary nature, to be biaſſed by conſiderations ſo truly mean and illiberal as the prejudices of party politics.

I am, Sir, &c.

Dec. 9, 1799. A. W.

Profeſſor Heyne to the Rev. Gilbert Wakefield.

I HAVE tranſmitted to you, learned Sir, whoſe genius and erudition have long been the

the object of my admiration, a small tract, written by that distinguished scholar Jacobi, whom I am proud to have had for my pupil; since he both highly honours me, and entertains the greatest esteem for you, and in many particulars treads in your footsteps. I spare no trouble to make myself acquainted with any literary object in which you may, from time to time, be engaged, as far as it is in my power, either by hints in your own works, or by information from others. The great esteem and affection, therefore, which I have conceived for you, ought by no means to be considered as hastily taken up, or as founded upon slight and trivial considerations. Farewell, and may you meet with success and prosperity in all your concerns.

CH. G. HEYNE, Prof. Acad. Ge. Aug.
Gottingen, Dec. 12th, 1797.

My bosom previously glowing with a certain undefinable affection for you, most learned Sir, I now feel its warmth very considerably increased on my perusal of your Lucretius. For, although I scruple not to avow that the kind and friendly sentiments expressed in your polite letter to me, had on my mind an influence sufficient even to have overcome a disposition averse to you, if such a disposition could have existed, and therefore unavoidably tending to give a decisive impulse to my heart, already biassed in your favour; yet, so powerfully did the contents of those volumes excite my admiration of your genius, and of your rare and universal erudition, that I even felt a doubt, whether the sensations produced by the pleasure and improvement which I reaped from your pages, could bear any comparison with it. So strong, indeed, has been the united effect of both, that I reckon as one of the most grateful boons of fortune, her kindness in favouring me with an opportunity of addressing you; and of thus entering with you into the intimacy of literary correspondence. Heaven grant that your astonishing exertions in serving the cause of ancient literature, may prove productive to you of a rich harvest of advantage! I cannot anticipate any event of which the intelligence will come more pleasing to my ear, than that you have experienced the public countenance in a degree commensurate with what your merits entitle you to expect; and that you have received the most ample rewards of the attention and labour which you have bestowed upon Lucretius. How fervently do I wish, that the unpropitious aspect of the times may not frown upon your undertaking, and darken the prospect of its success! for, from the example of other countries, it becomes easy to conjecture what share of estimation the *belles-lettres* are likely to enjoy in Great Britain. But the all-gracious and all-provident Being will not fail to extend his benign protection to laudable intentions. Farewell! and since you have thus entered upon the career of good-will and kindness towards me, may it be your care so steadily to pursue it, that to your other praises may be added that of constancy in affectionate regard for him whom you once have honoured with a valuable testimony of your friendly disposition. So soon as the tumult of war shall have subsided, I will send to you, as a pledge of my affection, a second edition of my Pindar, and a third of my Tibullus. I have one of the Iliad at this time in the press.

Adieu.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS RELATIVE TO THE NEW FRENCH MEASURES AND COINS.

(Continued from p. 883, of our last.)

LENGTH of a pendulum vibrating seconds at Paris, reduced to the freezing point and the vacuum, 0.99385 *mètre*;

The *are* 26.3245 square toises;

The *litre* 50.4125 cubic inches;

The *stère*, or cubic *mètre*, 29.1739 cubic feet;

The *gramme*, or weight of a cubic *centi-mètre* of water at the freezing-point, 18.827 grains.

The lowest denomination, or unit, of coin, called a *franc*, is a silver piece of 5 *grammes*, contains $\frac{1}{10}$ alloy, and $\frac{9}{10}$ of pure silver, and is worth 1 livre 3 deniers tournois.

The proportion of the new money to the old is, as 81 to 80. It is divided into *decimes* and *centimes*. The gold coin, like the silver, has the same alloy of $\frac{1}{10}$.

A *hectogramme* of *gold* is worth 25 *francs*.—

If the old *pied du Roi* contain 324.81 *millimètres*; the English foot contains 304.8; the Rhineland foot, 314.0; the foot of Vienna, 316.1.

If the old French pound *(poids de Marc)* contain 489.2 *grammes*; the English pound troy will contain 372.6; the pound avoirdupois, 453.1; the pound of Cologne, 467.4; the pound of Vienna, 558.6.

New French measures reduced to the English.—In addition to the values of the French new measures, as reduced to the English, in our last Number, p. 883, may be taken the following. The *litre* 61.0243 cubic inches, or 1 pint and $\frac{103}{141}$, or nearly $1\frac{5}{7}$ pint, ale measure. The *gramme* $\frac{1}{443}$ lb. avoirdupois, or $\frac{1}{28}$ of an ounce, or $\frac{26}{45}$ of a dram nearly. The *arc*, of 100 square mètres, is $1076\frac{2}{5}$ square feet, or $119\frac{3}{5}$ square yards, or $\frac{1}{121}$ of an acre, or nearly $\frac{1}{40}$ of an acre.

Errat. In our last No. p. 882, col. 1, line 12 from the bottom, for *passing Paris*, read *passing through Paris*. Page 883, l. 2, for 3.090444, read 3.078444.

To

REMARKS ON THE TERMS AT PRESENT USED IN MUSIC, FOR REGULATING THE TIME.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MY endeavour is to prove that thoſe terms are indefinite, or at leaſt miſ-applied; and that it would be eaſy to ſubſtitute definite characters; and that much trouble and difficulty would be removed by the propoſed alteration.

Dr. Nares, in the preface to his Anthems, remarks, that muſic performed in juſt time, is like a painting ſet in a good light, and is therefore anxious that the terms of time ſhould be particularly regarded.

In Rouſſeau's Dictionary of Muſic, time is divided into five principal terms, *largo*, *adagio*, *andante*, *allegro*, and *preſto*. There are alſo other collateral terms. In ancient muſic, *grave*, *alla breve*, *tempo ordinario*, and *tempo giuſto*. In modern muſic, *lento*, *andantino*, and *allegretto*. And in both ancient and modern, *larghetto*, *vivace*, *preſtiſſimo*. There are alſo various modifications of theſe, by the addition of the words, *molto*, *poco*, *con moto*, *moderato*, *non troppo*, &c.; and by combinations, as *andante allegro*, *andante larghetto*, &c. Theſe terms are, perhaps, only intelligible when conſidered in ſucceſſion. Slow and quick, like great and ſmall, exiſt only by compariſon. It is, I believe, generally underſtood, that the order of ſucceſſion is as follows:

Grave, *largo*, *larghetto*, *adagio*, *lento*, *andante*, *andantino*, *allegretto*, *allegro*, *vivace*, *alla breve*, *preſto*, *preſtiſſimo*. I am perfectly aware, however, that this order will be diſputed. By ſome, *adagio*, *lento*, *andante*, *andantino*, *alla breve*, and *vivace*, are regarded, rather as terms of expreſſion and taſte, than of time. *Adagio* is by others conſidered as denoting a ſlower time than *largo*, alſo *andantino* than *andante*. And it is not ſurpriſing, that compoſers ſhould be miſunderſtood, ſince we find they are themſelves inconſiſtent. Handel has marked the baſs air in the Meſſiah, "But who may abide," with the word *larghetto*; but he has marked the ſame ſong *andante larghetto* in the appendix. The recitative "For behold, darkneſs ſhall cover the earth," is marked *andante larghetto*, and the ſucceeding air, *larghetto*. Now *larghetto* is certainly ſlower than *andante larghetto*, yet the quavers in the air are always performed full as quick as the ſemiquavers in the recitative. The air, "Thou art gone up on high," for a ſoprano voice, is marked *andante*; the ſame ſong, with the ſlighteſt variation, for a baſs voice, is marked *allegro*. In old, and eſpecially church muſic, where the notes of the ſhorteſt value were quavers, and thoſe but ſeldom uſed, the minims were no longer than our crotchets. Pleyel, and ſome others of the later compoſers, ſeem to have revived this long neglected ſpecies of notation, in the *preſtos* and other quick movements of their *ſinfonias*. Indeed time frequently ſeems to depend on the number of notes contained in a bar.

I am convinced, both from my own obſervations on the admirable and accurate performances of Handel's works at Weſtminſter Abbey, and thoſe of other great compoſers of the ſame period at the concert of ancient muſic, and alſo from the aſſurances of many elderly muſical gentlemen, that the time, at the beginning of this century, was performed much ſlower than in modern muſic. I am confirmed in my opinion, that the terms of time, now uſed, are indefinite, and of very little ſervice, from a ſeries of experiments which I have made with a pendulum; of which the following table is a ſelection, and will, I truſt, be found tolerably accurate.

Table of the Times of various Pieces, meaſured by a Pendulum.

Terms of Time.	Names of the Pieces.	Time.	Notes which one Swing of the Pendul. expreſſes.	Length of the Pendulum. Feet.	Inch.
Grave.	Chorus, "Since by man came death."	C	Quaver.	2	6
	Firſt movement of the overture to the Meſſiah.	C	ditto	0	10 1/4
Largo.	Song "Sommi Dei," in Radamiſto. Handel.	3/4	ditto	1	
	4th movement in the Paſſione Stromentale. Haydn.	2/4	ditto	0	10
	Song, "He was deſpiſed." - -	C	ditto	3	3
	Chorus, "Worthy is the Lamb." -	C	ditto	2	0

Terms of Time.	Names of the Pieces.	Time.	Notes which one Swing of the Pendul. expreſſes.	Length of the Pendulum. Feet.	Inch.
Larghetto.	Air, "Their ſound is gone out." Meſſiah.	C	Quaver.	1	4
	Chorus, "Bleſſing and honour."	C	ditto	0	7
	Chorus, "Let us break their bonds."	¾	ditto	0	6
	Duetto, "Deh quel pianto." Bach.	⅜	ditto	1	0
Adagio.	Aria, "Il confine della vita." Handel.	C	ditto	2	10
	Sonata ſecond Op. 42. Haydn.	2-4ths	ditto	1	6
	Fifth movement of the Paſſione Stromentale. Haydn.	C	ditto	0	9
Lento.	Middle movement of ſonata i. Op. 25. Clementi.	2-4ths	ditto	2	6
	Sixth movement of Paſſione Stromentale. Haydn.	C	ditto	0	6
Andante.	Duett, "O Death." Meſſiah, Handel.	C	ditto	0	6
	Air, "Every valley." ditto ditto	C	ditto	1	7
	Middle movement of a ſinfonia in C. Haydn.	2-4ths	ditto	1	0
	Middle movement of overture Feſtino. ditto	2-4ths	ditto	2	3
Andantino.	Middle movement of ſonata ii. Op. 21. Kozeluch.	6-8ths	ditto	1	6
	Ditto, in Overture La Reine de la France. Haydn.	C	minim.	2	8
Allegretto.	Laſt movement of ſonata iii. Op. 21. Kozeluch.	2-4ths	crotchet.	1	6
	Entre-act of the overture to Henry IV. Martini.	2-4ths	ditto	1	0
Allegro.	Chorus, "And the glory of the Lord." Handel.	¼	ditto	1	0
	Finale to the fourth ſonata, Op. 17. Haydn.	¾	ditto	0	6
	Chorus "He truſted in God." Handel.	C	ditto	1	5
	Air, "Se il ciel mi divide." Piccini.	C	ditto	0	8
Vivace.	Second Oboe Concerto. Handel.	¾	ditto	1	6
	Overture Roxalana Haydn.	¾	ditto	0	5
Alla-Breve.	Chorus, "And with his ſtripes." Handel.	¢	minim.	1	2
	Chorus, "Throughout the land."—Solomon. Handel.	¢	ditto	1	9
Preſto.	Laſt movement of La Chaſſe. Kozeluch.	2-4ths	ditto	1	9
	Ditto of ſonata i. Op. 25. Haydn.	2-4ths	ditto	1	0
Preſtiſſimo.	Laſt movement of "But who may abide." Handel	C	ditto	2	0
	Ditto of ſonata ii. Op. 17. Haydn.	6-8ths	dotted crotchet.	0	5

Tempo ordinario (common time), and Tempo giuſto (proper time), are purpoſely omitted. The firſt varies with the faſhion of the age; the laſt with the fancy or judgment of the performers.

Enough, it is preſumed, has now been advanced, to ſhew that the terms made uſe of are indefinite, or miſapplied; and I ſhall now endeavour to prove, that it would be very eaſy to ſubſtitute definite characters. Loulie invented a machine, called a chronometer, to meaſure time, a deſcription of which is given by Malcolm, and may be ſeen in the Encyclopædia Britannica, under the article Chronometer. This machine is more complex, expenſive, and unweildy than is neceſſary, and twice as long as that I made uſe of in my experiments, which was indeed merely a piece of tape and a plummet, graduated into Engliſh feet and inches; a meaſure more generally intelligible than the cyphers uſed by Loulie, which could only be underſtood by thoſe poſſeſſed of one of his chronometers.

The time of muſic already compoſed may be obtained at the many judicious performances at the concert of ancient muſic, at cathedrals and operas; and, allowing this time to be incorrect from having been traditionally handed down to us, it appears to me the only way of preventing it from becoming ſtill more ſo. It will be eaſy for preſent and future compoſers to render the time of their works indiſputable, by prefixing one of the notes to each

ſtrain

ſtrain, with its duration expreſſed by the ſwing of a pendulum, as in the preceding table.

A very ingenious leader, previous to his conducting Graun's Te Deum, ſtudied the time of the various movements, and obſerved, by his watch, what were their reſpective durations. This method appears to me tedious, and of no uſe at a rehearſal or concert, as each movement might be tried over very often before its real time could be obtained; and each ſucceeding leader would have the ſame experiments to make, which gave ſo much trouble to his predeceſſor.

The objections of Monſieur Diderot to the uſe of a chronometer are by no means inſurmountable; and ſome of them are ingeniouſly anſwered by Rouſſeau*.—M. Diderot remarks, that, "in a movement there are, perhaps, not two bars of the ſame duration!" Happily, however, we have no ſuch muſic; it never exiſted out of France; and is at length baniſhed its only aſylum. He alſo remarks, that "It is impoſſible for a leader to have his ear attentive to the ſound of the pendulum, and his eye on his book, throughout the whole of a movement." And this were an arduous taſk indeed! but the objection does not apply to my propoſal.—The pendulum I recommend makes no noiſe; it is only to be ſet in motion before a movement begins at a rehearſal, or perhaps in the leader's own room, but certainly not at a performance. A leader of the moſt ordinary abilities may remember and preſerve the time of a piece of muſic he has ever heard. But it is a very different, and far more difficult thing to *diſcover* that time; which, indeed, can only be effected by repeated trials, great loſs of time, and unneceſſary trouble. In ſongs, ſolos, and all other performances of taſte and execution, the time muſt be entirely regulated, as uſual, by the principal performer. But in all full pieces, I think, the time ſhould be left to the direction of the compoſer. What leader, playing at ſight, could judge of the time of Gluck's Overture to Iphigenie? Or what conductor could foreſee, that in the chorus of "Wretched Lovers," after its ſolemn beginning, which conſiſts of ſlow notes, a rapid and animated counter-ſubject ſhould burſt forth, and totally alter the original character of the movement?

Some may urge, that the time of muſic is not of ſo much conſequence as the expreſſion; and that the attention will conſequently be diverted from an important to an unworthy object. To this I anſwer, that I have not the leaſt wiſh that my plan ſhould interfere with the expreſſion, which, I think of far greater importance than accuracy of time; I therefore wiſh all compoſers to retain the words *grazioſo*, *ſpiritoſo*, *cantabile*, *ſoſtenuto*, *ſtaccato*, *maeſtoſo*, *agitato*, and all other terms of expreſſion, as well as to adopt definite characters of time.

It may be urged, that, if the preſent terms convey but an obſcure meaning, the propoſed characters would convey none at all, unleſs a pendulum were at hand. But that ſituation were forlorn indeed, where a ſtring, a weight, and a ſcale of inches, could not be procured; and ſhould this ſcheme be approved and adopted, the chronometer would become as much an appendage to a muſical inſtrument, as a deſk is at preſent to a piano forte, or a bow to a violin.

Finally, the chronometer would be found of the higheſt uſe to ſcholars; who, in the abſence of their maſter, are frequently at a loſs to diſcover, remember, and retain the time of any movement.

I could advance much more in favor of my plan; but am conſcious, that I ought rather to apologize for having troubled you with ſo much already. I therefore haſten to ſubſcribe myſelf

Your humble ſervant,

W. C.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS a reader of your Monthly Magazine, and a friend to liberal diſcuſſion, I was ſorry to ſee a departure from it in the remarks of Sobrius on ſome part of Commerſon's deſcription of the people of Otaheite; and though it be of little conſequence to thoſe children of nature, yet they appear to me have been equally calumniated with Commerſon.

Diſcuſſion is the high road to truth; and, in the attack of immoral and unphiloſophical opinions, perſonal abuſe, inſinuation of improper motives in the mind and impurity in the conduct of literary combatants ſhould be avoided.—It is, however, too much the cuſtom of ſome men to attack the conduct of their opponents, inſtead of their arguments; and the world, in caſe of a rejoinder, muſt be the witneſs of an unmeaning literary duel, inſtead of beholding the ſublime effuſions of truth emanating from temperate and ingenuous diſcuſſion.

Commerſon by ſaying that the Otaheitans

* Under the article *Choriſter*, Rouſſeau recommends the uſe of a chronometer.

—are without vices, prejudices, and diſmiſſions," muſt certainly be underſtood as ſpeaking to Europeans, and of courſe to mean ſuch as are prevalent in Europe, and which were not aboriginal in Otaheite. As knowledge lays the foundation of rational reſponſibility in man, and as vice is the genus of crimes, if he commit a criminal action, knowing it to be one, it is properly called vice; and as unavoidable ignorance in certain ſituations makes his apology, if he commit a criminal action, not knowing it to be one, it is properly called frailty.—The Otaheitans, being ignorant of any revealed law, which could ſhew them the diſtinctions between vice and virtue, may commit actions which, relatively ſpeaking, are highly criminal; but which, philoſophically arguing, are either imitations from European examples, or the ſpontaneous ebullitions of frail nature.—In this point of view then, and certainly the only one by which a judicious eſtimate of the Otaheitan character may be formed, the idea of Commerſon is not "wholly unphiloſophical," as Sobrius remarks, but the contrary, as applied to a people ſo ſituated.

Sobrius, however, acquits the Otaheitans of having vices in the courſe of his remark, by ſaying, that their virtues are the effect of an eaſy ſupply of their moſt preſſing wants, and a happy temperament beſtowed on them by a benignant climate and fertile ſoil. This is acknowledging that they have not their origin in an innate diſpoſition of the mind, but in extraneous circumſtances. The ſame method of reaſoning will hold Commerſon out in the aſſertion, that they of themſelves are without vices, &c. for both virtue and vice have their origin in nature, moderation conſtituting the former, and exceſs the latter; therefore their vices, &c. are the effect of too fertile a ſoil, too benignant a climate, and too eaſy a ſupply of their moſt preſſing wants. But the words virtue and vice are unknown to theſe children of nature; and it would be as ridiculous to call one tree virtuous and another wicked, as to apply them to the people of Otaheite.

I now come to ſome of the vices of which Sobrius makes mention.—That "ſhameleſs proſtitution for gain," which he adduces, clearly could not ſubſiſt independent of the viſits of ſtrangers; and though I will not deny a capability of vice in the temperament of the Otaheitans, yet it was European intercourſe that firſt ſowed the ſeeds, and raiſed the dreadful crop of peſtilential diſeaſe. Their diſpoſition to ſtealing, in like manner, ſprung undoubtedly from the example firſt ſet them by ſtrangers, who made free with their property; which then gave riſe to a ſpirit of retaliation, the offſpring of accurſed war in civilized Europe; and this ſpirit became in time the father of theft, which is now practiſed as a cuſtom on friend and foe.

It is not clear, that the iſland of Otaheite has been thoroughly explored, and conſequently may induce an opinion that thoſe aſſemblies which Sobrius notices, are not general; but that they are confined to diſtricts near the ſea coaſt, and that mariners are the principal ſubſcribers to them.—Be that the caſe or not, cool judgment requires great caution and much reſearch, before it condemns a people for cuſtoms which may not be aboriginal; but which were, perhaps, firſt introduced by ſtrangers; and certainly more likely, than that a people ſo friendly, poſſeſſed of ſo happy a temperament, and living in ſo benignant a climate, ſhould have firſt inſtituted them.

The inſinuation of Sobrius, reſpecting what might be the cauſe of the Otaheitans having ingratiated themſelves in Commerſon's favour, viz. "that ſhameleſs proſtitution for gain," beſides not proving a feather in his argument, has no foundation in any thing he ſaid, and is calumnious in the extreme.—If Sobrius be a real friend to truth and virtue, it is not by hinting at libidinous ideas and practices in a French Philoſopher, whoſe narrative by no means warrants the implication, that he advances their cauſe.

I will conclude with obſerving, that ſome leading *data* ſeem to me as neceſſary in aſcertaining the authenticity of books of travels, as in other matters of greater importance.

In the firſt place, I look upon the traveller in his own country as the beſt qualified to give an accurate account of the cuſtoms, manners, laws, &c. of that country, from his knowledge of the language, and from his habits being interwoven with or in a great meaſure taken from theſe cuſtoms, manners, and laws.

Though this account may not be altogether free from prejudice, yet the miſtakes ariſing from ignorance and prejudice in a foreigner are more to be deprecated, than the too high colouring of an enlightened lover of his native country.—In the ſecond place, there is a material difference between travels undertaken in countries where the people are almoſt in a ſtate of nature, and thoſe undertaken in Europe, ariſing chiefly from a total ignorance of the language, from the ſuſpicions of the natives, and from quarrels which prevent travellers from going much

much into the inland parts.—And thirdly, from a circumſtance which has not been much noticed, and that is; as ſoon as navigators land in ſuch countries as Otaheite, they form connexions of intereſt and ſenſual enjoyment, which are of themſelves conſiderable obſtacles in the way of aſcertaining the original character of the natives. —We induce them to become what we are, and then call them wicked; but as I underſtood Commerſon's obſervations were intended to elucidate the original character of the people of Otaheite, and not their European metamorphoſis, and as I thought Sobrius muſt have miſunderſtood him, I have gone more at large than, perhaps, the limits of your work will admit.

I remain, your's,

PHILANTHROPOS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I Should be obliged to any of your numerous correſpondents, if they would favour the world with a liſt of all the PUBLIC LIBRARIES in this metropolis; together with the advantages of acceſs to them, and upon what terms and conditions ſuch admittance is granted.—I am perſuaded that a knowledge of this kind would prove to the advancement of literature in general, which is oftentimes checked for want of proper means of carrying on an inquiry; and the ſources of real information are ſeldom to be met with in common circulating libraries.

Nov. 4, 1799. LIBER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE queries of W. H. prelative to the Jews are, in my opinion, unintereſting ones; and the reply of H. has not added to their importance. To me it appears ſtrangely ridiculous, to aſk a Jew, to what particular ſtock he belongs, ſo many centuries as his nation has been driven about the world by the moſt terrible tempeſts of perſecution, without the means of enjoying for one moment any general power of municipal or religious government, and moreover compulſively obnoxious to all the tyranny of other people and of other religions. We look not for the punctilious obſervance of his country's cuſtoms, in the conduct of a man wandering far from home, the companion of ſtern adverſity, and momentarily conſtrained to the ſtudy of ſelf-preſervation; nor can we otherwiſe expect, than that the Hebrew ordinances are conſiderably mutilated; and that the Jews, like ſo many hirelings, brow-beaten and deſpiſed of every one, have long ſince loſt the means of retaining, and of performing, ſeveral of their ancient ceremonies. Do the Jews know the æra of their final diſperſion? Poor harraſſed race! they would hardly have been capable of more, if Providence had not obviouſly rendered them invincible to their inceſſant barbarous treatment. Have the Jews any faithful record which teſtifies to them where the 12 tribes were diſpoſed of, after the total annihilation of their empire? Or is there any juſt authority to prove, that ſuch a diſtinction ſurvived the Babylonian captivity? The latter of theſe two queſtions is partly negatived by the different ſtatements given in Nehemiah and Ezra of the names and numbers of thoſe who returned to Jeruſalem under Zerubbabel; and the inference to be deduced from this will ſufficiently anſwer the former queſtion. Excluſive of the prophecies denouncing confuſion and ſcattering abroad to the tribes, Joſephus (Antiq. if I recollect right) very hypothetically reckons up the tribes, 10 ſaid to be beyond the Euphrates, and two ſuppoſed to dwell in Judea and Paleſtine:—Again, R. Benjamin, a Jew, who lived nearly 600 years ago, and who travelled diligently over thoſe parts of the globe where his fraternity were known to exiſt, could but acknowledge ſeven tribes (Ben. Itiner.) and theſe too upon reaſons extremely lax. From hence then it is evident, that the number of tribes has continually diminiſhed, till at length all diſtinction among them ſeems now to be perfectly loſt; and likewiſe there reſults, that the diſtribution of this people into 12 diſtinct branches began to ceaſe with their non-exiſtence as a nation, which circumſtance it appears took place even ſo early as the deſtruction of their temple and city by the Chaldeans. To theſe arguments may be added, Ezra, cap. ii. 59, 61. cap. ix. where Ezra mourns for the affinity of the people with ſtrangers, and alſo Nehem. cap. xiii. 23, 24. The ſuppoſition of the European Jews being the deſcendants of Judah and Benjamin, (Ezra, cap. i. 6.) is egregiouſly vague, not having the ſupport of analogy, or the ſanction of hiſtory, either ſacred or canonical. But there are Hebrews who ſtyle themſelves the poſterity of Levi; the aſſumption, however, avails themſelves nothing, as their brethren do not eſteem them worthy of credit, both becauſe they cannot adduce adequate proof of their claim, and becauſe they are now no longer uſeful as the appendages of the

prieſt-

prieſthood. The *Cohens* of the preſent day enjoy but a beggarly proportion of the former ſplendor and influence beſtowed on their profeſſion; the ſyſtem of worſhip being ſo much reduced: and this it is which has deſtroyed the importance of the Levites; for every part of their duty is entirely done away.—Nay, the Cohens themſelves are reſpected for little more than the capability which they are imagined to poſſeſs, of redeeming children. Aaron *was* allowed to interfere in matters relative to the dead in ſome caſes, Levit. cap. xxi. I cannot diſcover from what teſtimony A. H. makes Mary to be the daughter of Joachim and Anna, and thence to be of the royal race of David. Nor can I find out, how he manages to get ſo eaſily over the difficulty ariſing from the manifeſt diſſonance between the genealogy of St. Mat. and Luke; for, according to the plain ſenſe of theſe Apoſtles, their derivations of our bleſſed Saviour are as contrary as Welſh and Iriſh; owing, no doubt, to the derangement then prevalent amongſt the families of the tribes, as is ſhewn above. As to the queſtion concerning the degree of credit which the Jews attach to the account given of the ark, in 2d Mac. cap. ii. I deem it moſt pointed by your duty and intereſt to deprive that of further diſcuſſion, leſt it ſhould darken a few pages of your valuable miſcellany with unprofitable quotations from rabbinical reveries. Mr. Editor, there are Jews as well as Chriſtians, who, unwilling to place implicit confidence in the ſole deciſions of their metaphyſical doctors, deny, in toto, this romance about the ark. And the 2d Maccabees, excluſive of its containing many fabulous and extravagant relations, is confeſſedly of ſubordinate character, as not eſtabliſhed on the teſtimony of the Jewiſh church, or on that of Jeſus, and as received by the Chriſtian church only to be diſcreetly read. But the circumſtance alluded to by A. H. as well as ſeveral others, relating to Jeremiah, are altogether the marvellous inventions of Rabbins, or elſe of writers * of ſimilar complexion, and therefore intitled to no ſort of credit, from either Jews or Chriſtians. Though the Jews acknowledge the expectation of a Meſſiah, of the houſe of David, and cannot diſtinguiſh any living deſcendants of that monarch; yet looking for a political prince, and one who will re-eſtabliſh them as a nation, they aſſure themſelves that he will be moved as of old by the ſpirit of their God, and will by actions correſpondent give every proof of his deſcent.

Hull Academy, W. ASHTON.
Sep. 13, 1799.

P.S. A. H. has ſadly perverted the queſtion of W. H. P. "And is the office of the prieſthood ſtill a diſtinct appendage to that of Levi?" where evidently nothing elſe is meant than the part, which the Levites performed in the temple; and the appellation Cohen may be applied to them with as much propriety as that of prieſt to our loweſt order of divines: furthermore, the function of the Levites is of ſuch conſequence, that the real church-ſervice of the Jews, could not be carried forward independently of their aſſiſtance. In Buxtorf's Synagogue, the peculiarities of the Jews are largely treated of; and a very curious diſquiſition of the tribes is to be found in Lockman's Hiſtory of the Jeſuits.

* 2 Mac. ii. 1—7. Euſ. Præp. Evang. lib. ix. c. xxxix. Hieron cont. Jovinian. Tertull. adv. Gnoſt. c. viii.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your Magazine for September, I have ſeen obſervations by a Merchant, "on Lord Lauderdale's plan for altering the collection of a conſiderable part of the public revenue." He ſtates a number of objections to that plan, but they chiefly centre, I think, in two points.—"The effects to the family of the deceaſing individual, deprived of the income produced by the exertion of the parent; and having, at the ſame time the remaining property cut down by a heavy aſſeſſment." His other objection, "That a tax levied upon ſucceſſion would have the effect, not only to expend all thoſe ſavings from which alone the augmentation of national wealth can ariſe, but even annually conſume part of that capital which we have already acquired."

If, in addition to former eſtabliſhed burthens, a new ſum of large amount muſt be raiſed within the year, it appears to me that the general influence of the operation will be much the ſame, whether it is made through the medium of our annual incomes; or, according to Lord Lauderdale's plan, by a tax upon ſucceſſion. We cannot both eat our cake and have our cake. We cannot ſpend annually, and continue at the ſame time to accumulate. There is this to be ſaid however, I think, in preference of the tax upon ſucceſſion, that a ſmall ſum at the outſet is of more importance to riſing induſtry, and the withdrawing it more likely to check its progreſs, than

than any proportion to be levied upon the capital, after it has accumulated.

Your correſpondent ſeems to be moſt anxious, that the operations of finance ſhall be ſo contrived, as not to diſturb the accumulation of capital—in which he ſays, "the individual is to expect his future independence, perſonal conſideration, and the comfortable eſtabliſhment of his family." And he tells us, "That ſo long as the money expended by the community is drawn from *what would otherwiſe have been conſumed by the inhabitants*, the progreſs of national wealth is not even impeded. Individuals may be deprived of comforts or luxuries which they might otherwiſe have enjoyed; but the national capital augments as quickly, and yields its annual produce as fully, *as if no tax had been paid.*" Would not this accumulating capital, under ſuch circumſtances, centre moſt probably in the hands of comparatively a very few? And while the nation collectively might be ſaid to be very rich, might not the bulk of the people, reduced to the bare neceſſaries of life, be ground down by hard labour?

I confeſs, Sir, I cannot be a friend to a ſyſtem which, embodying a ſtate, can view the individuals of which it is made up, only as ſo many inſtruments for raiſing wealth;—that can ſee in the earnings of induſtry, not ſo much a means of enjoyment for the uſe of the labourer, as a fund that may be made to accumulate into national riches.

I fain would, that man ſhould be enabled to catch a few of the moments as they paſs. For while I wiſh well to national progreſs, I would not that it ſhould be accelerated at the expence of any portion of the people's happineſs. I think it even poſſible for a nation to grow into greatneſs, without its government ever making any ſenſible encroachment upon the income or comforts of individuals. And then it could not be important ſurely, what was the medium through which each man was made to contribute his ſhare of the public expence. Upon the other hand I ſhould apprehend, that when the taxes of a nation had become of that magnitude as to require being reduced into a regular ſyſtem, that that nation might be ſaid to have then given evidence of its progreſs towards ruin or revolution. All its after-ſchemes of finance I ſhould fear would be found but cunning devices to lengthen out its thread of exiſtence.

I cannot therefore help thinking, Sir, that your correſpondent, in his obſervations upon Lord Lauderdale's plan, has unprofitably waſted much ingenuity and good ability; and that the amount of either's ſpeculation is but to accommodate to our ſhoulders what we muſt, ſooner or later, diſcover to be an unſupportable load.

GOURNAL.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOU will oblige a conſtant reader, and, I think, render an eſſential ſervice to the community by ſeconding my views in the following particulars:

It is univerſally allowed that the beſt mode of providing the comforts of eaſe and plenty for old age, is to put each individual in the proper train to exert himſelf for that purpoſe, during the period of activity and ſtrength. Benevolence, however ſincere and pure its intentions, is apt to overſhoot its mark, and increaſe the evil it labours to remove, while indifference and ſelfiſhneſs, viewing the operations of miſguided philanthropy, become callous to every ſentiment of kindneſs. Thus it is, that while many intelligent and amiable writers recommend a public proviſion to be made for the neceſſities of widowhood and age; others, ſeeing the evil tendency of ſuch a meaſure, or the little probability of its ever being attempted, reſt ſatisfied with the idea that things muſt remain as they are:—ſome propoſing viſionary ſchemes, ſome contemplating the evil as being of too great a magnitude to afford any reaſonable ground of hope for its removal, and ſome, full of their own inſignificance, totally indifferent as to the happineſs or miſery of the world.

There are few reflecting minds but are well aware of the inadequacy of our poor-laws to promote the well being of the lower claſs, their obvious tendency being to debaſe the mind, while they are incapable of affording ſuitable conveniencies for the body; and, perhaps, with the continuation of the preſent plan, the middle claſs may be impoveriſhed and the poor not be materially benefited. I have had the opportunity of making conſtant obſervation on the conduct and principles of the laboring claſs for nearly five and twenty years, and I have ſcarcely ever found the deſire of providing for age ſufficiently ſtrong to lead to habits of economy. Void of reflection, the enjoyment or labour of the moment engroſſes all their attention. The pooreſt have no idea of the poſſibility of ſaving any thing from their miſerable pittance, while the man, who earns two or three guineas per week, at a fancy

fluctuating

fluctuating manufactory, never anticipates the time when faſhion may entirely annihilate his gains. Equally laviſh of his money and his time, he is generally one week back in all his payments, a few days illneſs drives him to live upon credit, and a change in the public: afte reduces him and his wretched family to penury and want.

Yet am I willing to believe ſomething may be done, which may gradually counteract this ſupine or thoughtleſs conduct. There are few working men who do not readily engage in clubs for relief in caſe of ſickneſs; though, as theſe are at preſent conducted, I have my doubts whether they produce greater good or evil. The ſaving of the money is dearly paid for, and the meetings being always held at public-houſes, where the profit of the landlord is a principal conſideration, habits of drinking and diſſipation are acquired and ſtrengthened. However, theſe inſtitutions, imperfect as they are, ſeem to ſhew that if better or more extenſive plans of ſaving were prepared, and their utility made obvious, the poor might be induced to adopt them. If this can be done (and ſurely ſucceſs in ever ſo ſmall a degree would repay the attempt), I conceive the cauſe of morality, and the conſequent happineſs of the public, would be promoted. But who ſhall ſtep forward in the buſineſs? Who will exert himſelf for the unprofitable honour of being the poor man's friend? The man of abilities has not always leiſure and influence, and how rarely are theſe three properties united to a heart glowing with benevolence! The rich man feels not the ſpur of neceſſity urging him to engage in ſimilar projects; or if he does engage, it is upon a ſcale which leaves the poor far below the means of attainment. It is the province of a Price or a Morgan to lay the ground-work of extenſive inſtitutions from laborious and correct inveſtigation; it belongs to others of inferior abilities to take up their calculations, and complete the purpoſe for which they were intended. There are many annuity-ſocieties about the kingdom, where ſmall ſubſcriptions are received in periodical payments; but they are either not ſufficiently known, or it is much to be feared are many of them calculated upon fallacious principles, and likely to end in diſappointment, if not in miſery and ruin.

My object then, Sir, in the preſent addreſs, is ſimply this; that you would join your requeſt with mine to any of your experienced correſpondents to tranſmit to you the laws of any annuity-ſocieties with which they are acquainted, and the authorities upon which their calculations are made; and from theſe, I apprehend, it would require no great ſkill or application to digeſt a ſyſtem that would perfectly include my intention.

Nor is it for the lower claſs alone that ſuch inſtitutions are deſirable: the middle rank will not always ſecure a competency with all the care and exertion that can poſſibly be uſed; and it is, to me, aſtoniſhing that ſo little enquiry ſhould be made by perſons of this claſs after ſuch provident ſyſtems. Perhaps there is not one in one hundred ſo engaged, owing, in part, to the diſtance at which ſuch ſocieties exiſt, or to the great diſappointments known to have occurred in conſequence of erroneous calculations. What is it to me that there may be ſuch inſtitutions at Manchester, at Aberdeen, at Truro, or at Norwich? it is only when they are within the reach of my inquiry that they can be intereſting. It is even deſirable the members of each ſociety ſhould be perſonally known to each other, and live contiguous enough to have the opportunity of ſcrutinizing into the management of the concern. It is not enough to ſay that the way is ſo clearly pointed out by the characters already named, that any perſons may ſafely make the attempt with common ſenſe for their guide; it is too well known that enormous errors have been committed, and who would not rather rely upon the experience of others than upon his own judgment in an affair of ſo much conſequence.

I could wiſh to ſee a ſyſtem ſo minutely prepared, that every village, or Chriſtian congregation, throughout the nation, that was ſufficiently populous, might take up the plan, not to the party-excluſion of others, but merely to ſerve as the foundation. A few tables, carefully prepared, might clearly contain a ſcale that would take in ſubſcribers of various deſcriptions, and all of them to ſhare the benefit in proportion to their age and payments. The weekly ſubſcriber of three pence, or of five ſhillings, might then, with propriety, belong to the ſame inſtitution; and thus ſocieties might be made ſufficiently numerous, without ranging in queſt of ſtrangers. Perhaps a ſmall number, ſay one hundred, or even fewer, would be better than more, as the accounts would be leſs extenſive, the funds more manageable, and every ſubſcriber might eaſily comprehend the general progreſs of the ſociety, be well ſatisfied that juſtice and prudence preſided; or, if he thought any amendment might

might be made, he would be at liberty to propoſe and recommend it.

The following particulars ſeem to me important objects of conſideration: How the joint property may be beſt ſecured? How it may be made to produce the moſt poſſible intereſt? And how every individual (on a change in his circumſtances) may at any time increaſe his contribution; or, if his neceſſities require it, how he may draw out his capital, or ſuſpend his contribution, under certain reſtrictions, without forfeiting the whole of his payments.

I do not expect a plan ſo generally uſeful and minute as to require no alteration for local circumſtances, or particular opinions; but the neareſt approach that may be towards it, ſo that a few individuals, with little or no information on the ſubject, but of ſufficient influence in their little ſphere, and deſirous of promoting the happineſs of their fellow-creatures, may take up the leading articles in full confidence that they will be ſafe and productive.

It is needleſs to attempt enumerating the many advantages that might reſult from the adoption of ſuch a plan; but I cannot forbear mentioning two of them of ſo much importance as ſtrongly to recommend it: One is, the habits of economy and the laudable ſpirit of independence which would be excited in the lower claſs; and the other is, the check that would, on the other hand, be given to avarice in the middle claſs. Having once engaged, the payments muſt be continued or forfeited; and, knowing that a certain proviſion is accumulating for that period of life when nothing but reſt and tranquillity can be enjoyment, the mind muſt be free from the conſtant and ſlaviſh dread of accident and misfortune. I have ſaid nothing about proviſion for widows, as this, I believe, is generally incorporated in the rules, and is certainly of equal importance with the other. In ſhort, it is the only certain and practicable way of accompliſhing theſe deſirable purpoſes, and is equally open to the conditions of all occupations and ranks.

The ſubject, Mr. Editor, will apologize for the length of my intruſion; and if the plan recommended may occupy more of your attention than is perfectly agreeable, or more room in your excellent miſcellany than is uſually allotted to one ſubject, I hope I do not overrate its value in ſaying, that an extra hour, or page or two, cannot poſſibly be better employed.

Birmingham, I remain reſpectfully,
Oct. 27, 1799. Your's, J. L.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I MUST beg for a corner of your very uſeful miſcellany, in order to remark the great favour which authors would do to a very numerous and reſpectable claſs of readers, if they would more generally mark the pronunciation of uncommon words, particularly proper names, and terms of ſcience and art. I mean by theſe of the accent, as in Withering's Botanical Arrangement. The learned languages are not ſo much ſtudied as they were, and probably will be leſs attended to than they are; but why ſhould thoſe who are ardent in the purſuit of real knowledge be perpetually expoſed to the ſupercilious deriſion of pedants who are in every important reſpect ſo much their inferiors?

Your's, &c. B.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correſpondent, Chariclo, at the concluſion of his complaint reſpecting Antinomianiſm, has this remark: "The Nomian Chriſtians, or thoſe who receive the law of Moſes as of divine authority, have, in all ages of the church, found it difficult to juſtify their ceaſing to judaize." I cannot, I confeſs, be of that opinion, for the three following reaſons:

Firſt, What was the Moſaic law but a ſyſtem of regulations, which the leader of the Jews had in charge to deliver to that people, and, on condition of obeying which, they, and they only, were promiſed many temporal bleſſings? The Jews were to be kept ſeparate, and to have no religious intercourſe with other nations.

Second, I ſee no reaſon to deny the probability of a divine revelation, from the circumſtance of its being confined in its obligations to a certain period of time, and to one particular nation only. At leaſt, this remains yet to be proved.

Third, At the council, held by the apoſtles at Jeruſalem, Acts xv. on the very queſtion, about circumciſing and keeping the law of Moſes, a decree was ſent to the brethren, in theſe terms: "It ſeemed good to the Holy Spirit and to us, to lay upon you no greater burden than theſe neceſſary things: that ye abſtain from meats offered to idols, and from blood, and from things ſtrangled, and from fornication."

I might adduce other arguments for the diſcontinuance of Judaic obſervances; but, perhaps, theſe may be deemed ſufficient. If any of your learned readers can furniſh farther illuſtration on this ſubject, I ſhould

conſider the imparting of it a favour. The ſubject is certainly of conſequence to be cleared up. Whiſton wrote a pamphlet, which I have never ſeen, entitled, "*The Horeb-Covenant revived*; *or, An Account of thoſe Laws of Moſes which are obligatory on Chriſtians.*"

Glouceſter. G. E.

P. S. By the way, is it not ſtrange that profeſſed Chriſtians ſhould violate without ſcruple the ſecond and third of thoſe regulations inſiſted on by the council, and ſo clearly commanded even to Noah himſelf, and thereby to his poſterity.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the catalogue, which appeared in your laſt magazine, of inſtances of longevity, you may ſafely make the following corrections:

Fleetwood Sheppard was never elevated to any dignity whatever.

The counteſs of Deſmond did not die in Ireland at 140. She had attained that age when ſhe left Dublin for London, to ſolicit aſſiſtance from the court, being wretchedly poor; and the time or place of her death has not been hitherto aſcertained.—*Granger.*

To the catalogue may be added:

William Walker and Henry Morgan, of whom I have in my poſſeſſion excellent mezzotintos, bearing the following inſcriptions:

WILLIAM WALKER,
Born near Ribcheſter, in Lancaſhire, Anno 1613. Died Anno 1736:
At the Battle of Edgehill he was in the Royal Service wounded in the Arm, and had two Horſes ſhot under him.

Hence it is apparent, that, as the battle was fought A. D. 1642, Walker ſurvived it 94 years.

HARRY MORGAN,
Ætatis ſuæ 105, now lives at Lewes, in Suſſex, 1737.

M. H. *F. S. A.*

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

BY accidentally peruſing an old newſpaper (the County Chronicle, December, 13, 1791) I met with the following paragraph, which, *if true*, is an inſtance of longevity which exceeds all I ever before heard of, and will be an addition to the communication of your correſpondent J. J. G. on that ſubject in your laſt number.

It is ſtated that "Thomas Carn, according to the pariſh regiſter of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, died the 28th of January, 1588, aged 207. He was born in the reign of Richard the ſecond, 1381, and lived to ſee twelve kings and queens reign.

And again, the following inſcription was copied from a tomb-ſtone in Cachen church-yard, near Cardiff, in the year 1740, 'Heare lieth the Body of William Edwards, of the Cairey, who departed this Life the 24th of February, Anno Domini 1668, Anno Ætatis ſuæ 168.'

I am, Sir, your humble ſervant,

Nov. 15, 1799. W. K.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT OF THE SWEDISH ISLAND OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW, IN THE WEST INDIES.

ST. Bartholomew is a ſmall iſland, belonging to Sweden, in the Weſt Indies, lying at a little diſtance from St. Euſtatia and St. Chriſtopher. A Swediſh writer gives the following account of it, in a publication intitled, "*A Voyage to the Iſlands of St. Martin, St. Euſtatia, and St. Chriſtopher, undertaken at the Expence of the Academy of Sciences at Stockholm.*"

The Iſland of St. Bartholomew is about four leagues in length, and a league in breadth. Although it abounds with mountains, it is entirely deſtitute not only of lakes and rivers, but even of ſprings. The inhabitants preſerve the rain-water in ciſterns; but are nevertheleſs obliged to procure water from St. Chriſtopher, for which they often pay twelve livres per ton.

The only port in the iſland is *Le Carenage*, near which ſtands *Guſtavia*, the ſole town in the colony. This port is ſituated on the weſtern ſide, and has excellent moorings. Veſſels, indeed, that draw more than nine feet, cannot enter it; but it will contain a hundred veſſels, an advantage that is not to be found either at St. Euſtatia, or St. Chriſtopher. The bay of *Colombier* is deep enough for large ſhips; but it has no town on its banks. *Le Carenage* had no town belonging to it before the iſland was in poſſeſſion of Sweden.

The climate is in general healthy; but, at certain times of the year, the weather is variable. During nine months it is very pleaſant; for, though the ſun is burning, there is generally a breeze that cools and purifies the air, and is extremely refreſhing. If it were not for this almoſt conſtant

conſtant breeze, the climate would be unhealthy. Hurricanes prevail from the middle of July till the middle of October, during which time the wind changes ſo rapidly as to viſit every point of the compaſs within ten or twelve minutes.

The population of the iſland is much increaſed ſince it belonged to Sweden. At Guſtavia are to be found Swedes, Engliſh, French, Danes, Americans, and Jews. With the exception of a very few, the planters are French. The food of the negroes here is ſo ſcanty as, in many caſes, to be inſufficient for nouriſhment; and their cloathing is wretched, indeed it can ſcarcely be called ſuch, leaving the body expoſed to all the evils it can encounter from nakedneſs, and, among the reſt, to the juice of the *mancenillier*, which corrodes and burns the fleſh like *aqua-fortis*.

The ſtature of the inhabitants varies according to the different nations from which they are ſprung. The natives of the country are ſtrong and robuſt, but more eſpecially the men. The women are comparatively ſlight and feeble, which is the effect of the indolent lives they lead. They are never employed in any kind of labour, and remain in a ſitting poſture during the greater part of the day. If any thing happens to fall from their hand, they call a ſlave to take it up; and ſlaves are conſtantly employed to keep off the flies and inſects that would incommode them. The natives are very little ſubject to illneſs, and generally live to an old age.

Freſh proviſions, flour, dried fiſh, and ſalted meat are brought from the continent of America to this iſland: and the ſea furniſhes it with fiſh of various kinds. They have wheaten bread here, beſides a kind of bread peculiar to the country.

The houſes are made of wood, and there are but a few that have the lower part of ſtone. Some of them are raiſed upon four ſtone pillars, ſo that the wind can paſs underneath. The windows are ſimply openings in the wall, with window-ſhutters, or lattices.

St. Bartholomew, as well as the neighbouring iſlands, is a magazine for American and European merchandize. Veſſels arrive daily to deliver their cargoes, and take in others. The plantations that abound the moſt there are thoſe of cotton, which ſucceed very well. The practice of the planters is, to ſow four or five grains of the ſeed in a hole, and when the plants appear, they pluck all up but the ſtrongeſt. After the firſt crop they cut down the branches, and the plant puſhes out new ſhoots which bear like the original ſtem; but, after the ſecond crop, the ſeeds muſt be again ſown. Aloes are planted round the plantations for fences; they are placed in a ſtraight line, and as cloſe together as poſſible. When theſe fences have arrived at maturity, they are impenetrable, either by men or animals. The aloe grows to a great height, and ſpreads very much, the leaves being often from four to five feet in length. When the aloe has bloſſomed and borne fruit, it dies; but the planters take care to prevent any void in the fence.

Law-ſuits, in general, are determined in this iſland according to the Swediſh code. There are caſes, however, in which the cuſtom of India is followed. As to the puniſhments inflicted on ſlaves, almoſt every proprietor has a different method. The ſlaves, ſcarcely receiving nouriſhment to keep them alive, overburthened with labour, and daily receiving ſtrokes of the whip, frequently deſert; in which caſe, the proprietor has a right to inflict diſcretionary puniſhment on the ſlave he recovers. On ordinary occaſions, the culprit is laid upon his face on the ground, ſtripped quite naked, with his hands tied to the wheels of a cannon, and his feet extended and bound to two poſts. He who inflicts the puniſhment, is armed with a whip from twelve to fourteen feet in length, but with a very ſhort handle: he places himſelf at ſome diſtance, and, at every ſtroke, produces a noiſe like the report of a piſtol; and long ſtripes of ſkin, and frequently of the fleſh itſelf, are torn off by the whip. The puniſhment extends to thirty, fifty, and ſometimes a hundred laſhes.

The negroes excel in dances, which conſiſt of a great variety of figures and movements of the body, that it is difficult, and almoſt impoſſible, for Europeans to imitate; even Creoles attain them with great difficulty, while the negroes eaſily learn European dances. On the laſt Sunday of every month battles are fought with cocks, which occaſion conſiderable betting.

The coins uſed in this iſland are the moidore and the piaſtre; they have alſo a fictitious money, called the piſovett, which is worth ſomething more than two thirds of a piaſtre, and a ſmall ſilver coin called a dogg, and a coin called a bett, of the value of ſix doggs. The piaſtres are the moſt in uſe. The inhabitants frequently cut them into two or four parts. When they are divided into four pieces, two of them are always larger than the others; the larger are of the value of three betts, and the ſmaller of two betts and a half.

The author finiſhes his account with a very long and circumſtantial catalogue of the natural productions of the iſland, which are much more numerous than would be imagined.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING been prevented from ſeeing your September Magazine at the uſual time, I was unable to give an earlier reply to the inſinuation of Mr. Dyer, p. 623, reſpecting my being the author, or intereſted in the authorſhip of Mr. Simeon's Skeletons. I therefore beg you will do me the juſtice to admit my explicit diſavowal of any connection whatever with the work in queſtion, and to conſider that, in what I ſaid in my former letter, I had no other object in view than merely that of ſtating what appeared to me a plain truth. Much as I reſpect Mr. Simeon's zeal in the cauſe of piety, and much as I admire the truly evangelical principles by which he is actuated, I muſt nevertheleſs moſt unequivocally declare that it was as far from my intention, as it is remote from my wiſhes, to do any thing that might in the ſlighteſt degree tend to diſcredit your inſtructive miſcellany,

Your candid and ingenious correſpondent, Chariclo, p. 797, will, I truſt, excuſe me for differing from him, with reſpect to the meaning of Antinomianiſm. The ſect, to which he alludes, is ſurely diſtinct from that which Mr. Evans deſignates by the term Antinomians. This author clearly appears to me to be ſpeaking of thoſe enthuſiaſtical religioniſts, who, in their over zealous attachment to the doctrine of the imputed righteouſneſs of Chriſt, as the procuring cauſe of ſalvation, fall into the error of wholly diſcarding moral excellence, as requiſite to, or connected with, their juſtification.

Nov. 16, 1799. Your's, &c.

R. H. C.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ON TRANSPLANTING THE CAMEL TO THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE; AND ON THE ADVANTAGES TO BE THENCE EXPECTED IN FACILITATING THE EXPLORING OF SOUTHERN AFRICA, AND OPENING A COMMERCIAL INTERCOURSE WITH THE NATIVES.

[*By Profeſſor Heeren of Göttingen.*]

HOWEVER little we know of the ſouthern diviſion of Africa, (for how inſignificant is the part viſited by *Sparrmann*, *Le Vaillant*, and others, compared with the immenſe extent of the whole region?) yet it would appear, that the exploration of it is attended with fewer and leſs difficulties than that of North Africa. No far-ſtretching ſandy deſerts, no bands of Mooriſh robbers, here oppoſe the progreſs of the traveller: if he only chooſe the proper ſeaſon of the year, he paſſes through a moſt charming and delightful country, and is ſure of being received with friendſhip and hoſpitality by the natives, as ſoon as he learns the proper manner of treating men of their ſimplicity of manners. Notwithſtanding theſe advantages, comparatively few diſcoveries have there been made: nor was this owing to a want of enterpriſe and perſeverance in the travellers; but evidently to another circumſtance, which conſtantly hindered them from proceeding with celerity, and at laſt forced them to return: viz. *the want of proper beaſts of burthen.*

All the travellers who have penetrated into thoſe regions, were under the neceſſity of uſing large waggons drawn by oxen, and very ſoon felt grievous inconveniences and difficulties from the hilline's of the country, from the want of freſh water, and other obſtructions. If we ſuppoſe, that they could have performed their journeys with camels, as in North Africa and in Aſia, all theſe difficulties immediately vaniſh!

It certainly cannot be doubted that the camel would *thrive* at the Cape of Good Hope: it is the proper climate for that animal, which probably will attain as great a degree of perfection in 35° of ſouth latitude, as we find it does in the 35° of north latitude, in Syria.

However, the exploring of the interior of Africa is not the ſole advantage to be derived from the introduction of the camel at the Cape: how ſerviceable would not ſo excellent a beaſt of burden prove to the coloniſts! whoſe habitations are in part ſituated at a great diſtance inland from the capital, and whoſe only mode of conveying thither the produce of their farms, at preſent, is with waggons drawn by a great number of oxen.

But what chiefly deſerves attention, is, that by means of the camel a commercial intercourſe may be opened with the interior countries of South Africa. It is certain that the ſouthern diviſion of this quarter of the globe is far more rich in productions than the northern. Why, then, may not Cape-town one day become the centre of a commerce, whoſe future extent it is now impoſſible to calculate?

But,

But, without the aſſiſtance of the camel, this can hardly ever happen.

Never was there a point of time, in which ſo favourable an opportunity occurred of putting this project in execution, as at preſent, when Great Britain is in poſſeſſion of the Cape. Whether ſhe retain this conqueſt at the next general peace, or not; ſtill, to give this uſeful animal to that country, is an action worthy of the Engliſh nation; who would thus leave behind them a laſting memorial of their generoſity and enterpriſing ſpirit. And how trifling would be the expence of tranſporting a couple of camels from Mogador, or any other convenient place, if compared with the great advantages which we may reaſonably hope will enſue from trying the experiment?—And, ſurely, ſuch an undertaking is perfectly conformable to the ſpirit of a government, which, at an immenſe expence, tranſplanted the productions of the South-ſea iſlands into its colonies in the Weſt-Indies; where the inhabitant of Jamaica, repoſing under the ſhade of his bread-fruit tree, will bleſs the memory of the beneficent monarch who beſtowed on him this moſt precious of gifts. The great obſtacles, which hinder the progreſſive improvement of the human race, may often be removed by very eaſy means: and it is always meritorious to excite attention to ſuch as appear likely to produce the deſired effect.—The above propoſal may then claim indulgence, ſhould it even, for the preſent, remain a mere project.

For the Monthly Magazine.

A CONTRIBUTION TO THE THEORY OF REPRESENTATION; BEING SO MUCH OF THE DECREE PROMULGATED 22 *Dec.* 1789, BY THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF FRANCE, AS CONCERNS ITS DELEGATIVE CONSTITUTION, TRANSLATED INTO ENGLISH AND ANNOTATED.

[The following Comments tend chiefly to evolve the Theory of Delegation: they were moſtly put to Paper on the Author's return from France, in the Summer of 1790, which accounts for their being hooked to an exploded Syſtem; having ſince been ſteadily compared with the Turns of the political Wheel, they are now with the leſs Reluctance made known.]

I. THE kingdom ſhall be divided anew into 83 ſhires, for its better repreſentation and adminiſtration.

Is not a ſyſtem of geographical nomenclature poſſible, which ſhould facilitate the remembrance of names and ſites? Might not mountains, rivers, towns, provinces, be connected by *radical* and diſtinguiſhed by *inflective* ſyllables? Thus, in North-America, we may find the mountain Kentuck, the river Kentucky, the town Kentuckion, and the province Kentuckia. In the impoſition of *new* names, in the limitation of *new* diviſions, ought not ſuch a ſyſtem to be kept in view? Would rectilinear diviſions, coinciding preciſely with degrees of longitude and latitude, be for all purpoſes as convenient as natural boundaries?

II. Each ſhire ſhall be divided into trithings*, not fewer than three, nor more than nine, to be limited by the advice of the provincial delegates.

An argument may be offered for preferring that ſize of ſhire, which ſhall depute *three* repreſentatives, to a ſize adapted for deputing *one*, *two*, or *four*, namely this. If the majority in favor of a given party be in each ſhire but of a ſingle vote among the people, this will in the meeting of their three delegates produce a majority of two to one in the legiſlature: conſequently the difficulty of reſiſting, or the tendency to acquieſce in, the will of a mere majority of the people, will always by theſe means be very great: whereas, if one, two, or four deputies were nominated by the rival factions, and each party had its half of the repreſentation to marſhal under, every popular faction would divide the conſtituted authorities in the ſame proportion as it divides the people, which could not but be dangerous to public tranquillity under a form of government where the national repreſentation were the ſeat of authority.

III. Each trithing ſhall be divided into hundreds of about twelve ſquare miles.

It deſerves notice that the ſmaller any of theſe diviſions, the more certain is reſident individual wealth of influencing the elections: and the larger any of theſe diviſions, the more certain is public opinion of bearing down before it the influence of individual wealth: For the influence of wealth is in proportion to the contiguity: operating on the chapmen it can patronize, or the inferiors it can countenance—it diminiſhes rapidly with diſtance: whereas, the influence of opinion is equally intenſe at every diſtance from the focus. Men of riches then have an intereſt in ſmall, and men of letters in large ſhires.

IV. The election of repreſentatives ſhall be made by ſhire.

V. In the chief-town of each ſhire there ſhall be a ſhire-court.

VI. In the chief-town of each trithing there ſhall be a ſubordinate trithing-court.

VII. In each pariſh, borough, or town-

* *Trithing* (whence corruptly *Riding*) means the ſubdiviſion of a county, and is derived from *Tritte*, a third part.

ſhip,

ſhip, there ſhall be a village-magiſtracy, or, at leaſt, one juſticer.

VIII. The members deputed from the ſhires to the National Aſſembly ſhall not be conſidered as local delegates, but as the repreſentatives of the whole people.

By this time it is generally admitted to be the duty of repreſentatives, not to decide in all caſes as the people themſelves would decide; but as it is beſt for the people that they ſhould decide. Not the coincidence of their opinion with that of their conſtituents; but its coincidence with univerſal juſtice, is the rule of approbation. Now, the ſhorter the time a delegation laſts, the greater the probability of obedience to the conſtituency. In order then to diminiſh the influence of haſty, vulgar, and unſound opinion, time enough ought to be given for ſudden ferments of the public mind to ſubſide. The repreſentative ſhould have a chance of aſſuading his own better judgment on the multitude. A year, in the preſent ſtate of inſtruction, is evidently too little. Triennial, are therefore preferable to annual parliaments.

IX. The delegates to the ſhire-court ſhall not be conſidered as repreſentatives of individual trithings, but of the whole ſhire.

X. The delegates to the trithing-towns ſhall not be conſidered as repreſentatives of individual hundreds, but of the whole trithing.

XI. Conſequently no individuals of the delegated body may be recalled at the pleaſure of the conſtituent body; but ſhall act during their whole period of office, unleſs they incur its forfeiture by ſome ſpecific crime legally aſcertained.

XII. Each delegated body ſhall judge without appeal concerning the validity of the elections of its component individuals.

Surely this is a falſe principle, borrowed from Britiſh practice. Where the police of elections is the province of the ſenate, that ſenate can perpetuate its authority beyond its legal period, independently of the people. It can render itſelf indiſſoluble, like the Long Parliament; or paſs a ſeptennial bill, like the Cruel Parliament. But, if magiſtrates choſen by the people (call them ſheriffs) have the duty allotted them of convoking the poll-motes at the appointed time, independently of a legiſlature pretendedly paramount, this is leſs eaſy. Beſides, the members of all popular aſſemblies have been fond of expelling thoſe in the minority; and thus are naturally prediſpoſed *partially* to decide concerning a return, whoſe validity were more conveniently aſcertained near the ſpot by the verdict of a quarter-ſeſſions jury.

SECTION I.

Of the Formation of Election-Meetings.

Article I. All perſons enjoying the right of ſuffrage ſhall be aſſembled, not by pariſhes, boroughs, or towns, but by hundreds;—ſuch meetings to be called primary aſſemblies, or poll-motes.

II. All perſons enjoying the right of ſuffrage to be called active citizens, no others to partake of the primary aſſemblies.

In the purſuit of general principles it is not probable that any European lawgiver will go further than to confer active citizenſhip on all adult males: yet may it be maintained, that if the right of ſuffrage were beſtowed on women, and that right exerciſed by *proxy*, it would in nothing interrupt the modeſty and retireſomeneſs which is the ornament of their character. Theſe proxies would beſtow on huſbands and fathers of families a two, three, or four-fold influence at elections of repreſentatives and of magiſtrates, and would therefore operate in behalf of thoſe ſeverer morals to which ſingle men are often indifferent. It is true, that for the proxies of women independently circumſtanced, and remarkable for the influence of their talents and beauty, a chivalrous competition would ariſe among the young men; but this might be deſirable under democratic conſtitutions of government, which, by furniſhing the men with much occupation, have, perhaps, a tendency to ſegregate the ſexes more than is favourable to their reciprocal improvement. On ſimilar grounds the ſuffrage of children might be tolerated.

III. The qualifications of an active citizen ſhall be,

1. To be born or naturalized in France.
2. To be twenty-five years old.
3. To have dwelt for one year within the hundred.
4. To pay a direct tax, at leaſt equal in value to the price of three days labor:

And 5. To be no hired ſervant.

Why theſe reſtrictions? Does not the firſt limitation betray a narrow-minded nationality? The ſtranger may be politically aggrieved by an alien bill, or a *droit d'aubaine:* ought he not then to be allowed a natural channel of redreſs, in the opportunity of attaching by his vote the protection of ſome repreſentative? Is not the ſecond too ſtrict? As ſoon as a man is able to bear arms, and as his own labour ſuffices to maintain him, that is, according to the deciſion of Athens, at *ſixteen* years of age, has he not every claim to ſuffrage which the law-giver ought to contemplate? The third ſeems reaſonable enough, and well adapted to guard againſt thoſe vagabond ſturdy ſwearers, who, at an Engliſh general election, appear ſucceſſively in half a dozen towns to perſonate the abſent and the dead: yet perſons lately removed ought to retain a right of voting ſomewhere. Is not the fourth uſeleſs? Can property derive any ſecurity from the quality of the *voters?* Are not the intermediate body of *chooſers* the efficient and real electers, the only ones whoſe will

will can act much on the repreſentative, and through him on the law? Is not the fifth an unjuſt attempt, to brand with *infamy* hired ſervants? Finally, may not theſe reſtrictions become a cauſe of inſtability to the Conſtitution, and excite the excluded claſſes to combine for its ſubverſion?

To the ſyſtem of univerſal ſuffrage it may, however, be objected; 1. That it intruſts power to the ignorant, who will uſe it unwiſely, i. e. not conformably to the intereſt of the greater number: and 2. That it intruſts power to the poor, who will uſe it to the overthrow of property, i. e. to the oppreſſion of the few; who ought, however, to be tolerated in their poſſeſſions, becauſe the confiſcation of wealth, and its conſequent non-production, can only throw ſtill further out of reach of the multitude the ſimpleſt comforts.

In the preſent ſtate of ſociety theſe objections are, perhaps, valid againſt Univerſal Suffrage, if combined with immediate delegation, with *direct* repreſentation; but, if combined with intermediary delegations, with *gradationed* repreſentation, they are ſurely invalid: becauſe the *chooſers*, the intervening body, being the real electers, efficient power will thus be conferred neither on the unwiſe, nor on the unrich. Suppoſing it ſafe to intruſt the ſelection of repreſentatives to houſeholders paying ten pounds yearly rent, and that there were in Great Britain and Ireland 100,000 ſuch houſeholders, can it ſignify to the ſtate, whether theſe 100,000 perſons are impowered to chooſe by the ſuffrage of 3,000,000 adult males, or by any other means? But it ſignifies much to the lower claſſes to have the privilege of conferring this power by their ſuffrage. It is of importance to the comfort of a poor family that a relation, as it were of client and patron, ſhould ſubſiſt between it and ſome perſon ſurrounded by the conveniences of life, through whoſe exertions, in caſe of leiſure, difficulty, want, or ſickneſs, it may obtain work, advice, relief, or accommodations. With the increaſe of luxury and taxation, with the decay of the religious ſpirit, charity declines and ſelfiſhneſs ſpreads: ſome new means then of making themſelves valuable to their ſuperiors muſt be beſtowed on the poor, if they are to retain their former ſhare of notice and protection: the law-giver will not eaſily find a better mean than Univerſal Suffrage.

Hume is indeed of opinion, that 10,000 perſons are a baſis large enough for any free government: but he has produced in contradiction the inſtance of Poland, whoſe nobles were more numerous; and he might have quoted the conſtituents of the protectorate-parliaments, who, from their fewneſs and want of ſufficient connexion with the people, were unable to withſtand the inglorious Reſtoration. He might too have quoted the preſent ſtate of this iſland, when many more than 10,000 perſons are in the actual receipt of ſalaries from the ſtate. Such a baſis then inſufficiently ſecures ſtability; and may too eaſily be biaſſed to betray the people.

Some Engliſh clubs deſire to exclude from ſuffrage lunatics and criminals.—Why even theſe reſtrictions? Two or three votes, more or leſs, are of no conſequence to the event of an election, where ſuffrage is almoſt univerſal. If theſe ſhould decide an election, the merit of the competitors muſt previouſly have appeared to the people nearly equal. But the occurrence of a man's name confined for lunacy in the liſt of citizens, tends to provoke a ſcrutiny into the grounds of his commitment. Have his relatives (their antagoniſts will aſk), in order to ſeize his property, invented or magnified his diſeaſe? Or do they conceal his recovery? Theſe very inquiries will prevent and reſiſt abuſe. Again, the occurrence of a priſoner's name in the liſt of citizens, if he be confined for debt, may recommend him to a patronage that ſhall reſtore his labour to the community. His defence, if he be as yet only accuſed; his pardon, if he be condemned; are not unlikely to reſult from that attention to the ſufferings of *citizens*, which an election always brings on. Beſides, the poſitive conſent of a culprit to laws by which he is about to be tried, or has been ſentenced, is a fine tribute to the juſtice of civil inſtitution, which ought not to be rejected. The right of ſuffrage then would prove a real protection to the perſonal liberty both of lunatics, debtors, and criminals, and therefore ought not to be withheld, even from them.

When the Rockingham adminiſtration reſtricted the elective franchiſe in this country, a theoretical principle was advanced in parliament, that no *dependents* ought to have ſuffrage: that revenue-officers, ſoldiers, ſervants, journeymen, women, on account of their neceſſary deference for the will of others, may juſtly be diſqualified from voting. Can it be equitable to the *patron* to deprive him of the natural political influence which would accrue from the voices of his dependents? Is the manufacturer, who advances weekly the wages of ſubſiſtence to a hundred journeymen, to be defrauded of the conſequence natural to his utility, and to be levelled on days of election, in point of importance and weight, with the man who maintains only himſelf? The ſcheme for allowing votes to houſeholders excluſively, is no doubt more hoſtile to the ariſtocracy of wealth, than univerſal ſuffrage; but it is not, therefore, more expedient.

IV. The primary aſſemblies ſhall make a liſt of the citizens in each hundred, and yearly on a fixed day ſhall inſcribe therein the names of thoſe who have attained the age of 21, after receiving their oath of allegiance. No one may become an elector (either a voter or a chooſer) at 25 years of age, unleſs previouſly inrolled in this civic liſt.

V. No

V. No bankrupt, or inſolvent debtor, may be or become a member of the primary ſecondary or national aſſemblies, or of the municipal or adminiſtrative bodies.

VI. The like privation ſhall extend to children inheriting and retaining the property of an inſolvent father, without paying their proportion of his debts;—excepting, however, married children, portioned before the inſolvency of the father.

v. and vi. Theſe reſtrictions cannot but inflict *infamy* on many innocent perſons: they have, therefore, all the demerit of teſt-laws.

The Engliſh law of election inflicts infamy on thoſe who ſell commodities to the public, and on thoſe who accept public employments: it expels contractors from parliament, it forbids revenue-officers to vote. Thus it takes for granted, that the executive power has an intereſt hoſtile to that of the nation; yet it puniſhes as a libeller the man who ſpeaks or writes againſt the public enemy: the former is the abſurdity.

To puniſh thoſe who offer money for votes at popular elections, is another puritanical encroachment on popular rights; intended, like the laws about gambling, to prevent the higher claſſes from diſſipating their fortunes in moments of paſſion, and thus ſinking occaſionally back into the maſs of the people. Why ſhould the voter be reſtricted from chooſing which equivalent he will have for his vote, the empty triumph of a demagogue, or the increaſe of his conveniences?

VII. Thoſe excluded by the fifth and ſixth articles may reſume the rights of citizenſhip, on complying with the aforeſaid regulations; that is, by paying in full their creditors, or the proportionate ſhare of their father's debts.

VIII. In each municipality ſhall be kept a liſt of the active citizens—diſtinguiſhing thoſe eligible to offices. No citizen to be inrolled in this liſt, who ſhall not have all the above mentioned qualifications, who ſhall not have preſented the record of his civic inſcription; and who, after the age of twenty-five, ſhall not have publicly taken, in preſence of the foreman of the hundred-court, the oath to maintain with all his might the conſtitution of the country (to be faithful to the nation, the law, and the king), and to fulfil the civil and political functions to him intruſted, without fear, fee, or favor.

Why is not the choice of the people, or of the conſtituted authorities, in all caſes made a ſufficient qualification for eligibility to offices? And why is a civil teſt to be impoſed? Cannot a republican be a good magiſtrate under a king, and a royaliſt under a republic?

IX. No citizen ſhall exert in more than one place his right of voting. No one may in any aſſembly act by proxy.

Diſconnected enactions theſe, which ſhould have been ſeparated. Why may nothing be done by proxy? Is not all repreſentative government founded on the very principle of acting by proxy? A man does not indeed often, in the firſt inſtance, appoint his attorney by proxy, but what further reſtriction would be at all reaſonable?

X. No claſs being henceforward *privileged* in France, the *active* citizens of whatever quality or condition, ſhall come without any diſtinction to the primary aſſemblies.

A clauſe to forbid—what?—the common forms of deference. Is this the arrogance of new liberty? Nothing can be more imprudent in the law-giver, than to irritate the remembrance of the degraded claſſes by the unneceſſary mention of diſtinctions which exiſt not, and the ambition of the deſpiſed claſſes by the unneceſſary mention of a privilege withheld.

XI. There ſhall be at leaſt one primary aſſembly in every hundred.

XII. When the number of citizens in a hundred ſhall not exceed 900, there ſhall be but one primary aſſembly. When it exceeds 900, there ſhall be but two, of at leaſt 450 citizens each.

XIII. Each primary aſſembly ſhall tend as much as poſſible to the number of 600; yet ſo that, if there be many aſſemblies in one hundred, the leaſt numerous ſhall conſiſt at leaſt of 450. Thus, where the voters are more than 900, but fewer than 1050, there ſhall be no complete aſſembly of 600, becauſe the ſecond could then not conſiſt of 450.

Where the voters are more than 1050, the firſt-formed aſſembly ſhall conſiſt of 600, and the ſecond of 450 or more.

If the number amounts to 1400, there ſhall be but two, the firſt of 600, and the other of 800; but if to 1500, there ſhall be three, one of 600, and two of 450; and ſo forth, according to the number of active citizens in each trithing.

XIV. In towns of 4000 or fewer ſouls, there ſhall be but one primary aſſembly. There ſhall be two in thoſe containing from 4000 to 8000, three in thoſe from 8000 to 12,000, and ſo forth. Theſe aſſemblies ſhall be formed by wards or ſections, viz. by contiguous diſtributions.

XV. Each primary aſſembly, as ſoon as formed, ſhall elect a foreman and ſecretary by ſimple ſcrutiny and abſolute plurality of votes;—till which election the elder citizen ſhall preſide, and the three next oldeſt ſhall collect the votes in preſence of the aſſembly.

XVI. Next ſhall be nominated three ſcrutineers, who ſhall receive the return of the ſubſequent polls. This poll ſhall

alſo be collected by the three oldeſt citizens preſent.

XVII. The primary aſſemblies ſhall nominate one chooſer for every hundred active citizens, abſent or preſent;—ſo that up to 150 active citizens one chooſer ſhall be named—two chooſers from that number up to 250, and ſo forth.

If information be ſo far diffuſed in a community, that one man in a hundred is a competent judge of the qualities deſirable in a ſenator, then ſhould there be one *chooſer* for 100 *voters*; which may have been right in France. But in Great Britain, where education has long been more general, it is probable that three or four men in 100 are competent to the office of chooſer. With the ſpread of civilization the proportion of chooſers ſhould increaſe, until at length, perhaps, gradation gives place to direct repreſentation.

XVIII. Each primary aſſembly ſhall nominate its quota of chooſers from among the citizens of the hundred.

Why from among the citizens of the hundred? Is merit in a ſtate of equal diffuſion?

XIX. To be eligible as a chooſer it ſhall be requiſite, over and above the qualifications of an active citizen, to pay a yearly tax equivalent to the amount of ten days' labour.

Is not any qualification of property improper? The men likely to obtain a hundred, or even thirty votes, will in general be charitable houſekeepers, or public inſtructors, or maſters of journeymen, or for ſome other reaſon, eminent enough to belong to the educated and independent claſſes, who have an intereſt in the ſecurity of property. If ſo, it is at beſt uſeleſs. But it may operate to exclude here and there men of popular influence, perſons whom it is always deſirable in a free country to notice, and ſingularly unreaſonable to deprive of interference in elections.

XX. The chooſers ſhall be voted for by the primary aſſemblies in one poll. Double the number required ſhall always be put in nomination.

Why any reſtriction on the number to be put in nomination? No doubt in order to prevent that indolent acquieſcence in arrogated power, which has converted the repreſentation of ſo many Britiſh counties into a patrimony. And why *double* the number and no more? Leſt, by ſubdividing the competition, a real minority of the chooſers ſhould confer a relative majority of votes on their candidate.

XXI. There ſhall be but one intermediate body of chooſers between the primary and national aſſembly.

All uſeleſs complication is to be avoided. Whatever purpoſes of ariſtocratic ſelection could be anſwered by the interpoſition of two or more intermediate bodies, may alſo be more ſimply obtained by cauſing the chooſers to bear a ſmaller proportion to the number of voters.

XXII. All the chooſers named by the primary aſſemblies of each ſhire ſhall meet, without diſtinction of rank or condition, to elect the repreſentatives for the national aſſembly.

XXIII. This aſſembly of all the chooſers for each ſhire ſhall meet in the ſhire-houſe.

XXIV. As ſoon as the aſſembly of chooſers be formed, it ſhall elect its foreman, ſecretary, and three ſcrutineers, in the mode preſcribed by the 15th and 16th articles.

XXV. The delegates to the national aſſembly ſhall be choſen by perſonal poll and abſolute plurality of votes.

If the firſt poll beſtow not an abſolute plurality, there ſhall be a ſecond.

If the ſecond poll beſtow it not, there ſhall be a third, between thoſe two citizens only whom the ſcrutineers ſhall declare to have obtained the moſt votes.

Finally, if, after a third, the votes be equally divided, the older candidate ſhall be preferred.

i. e. No one delegate ſhall be nominated by leſs than a majority of the whole number of perſons voting.

As the French mode of voting has in practice been found inconvenient, it has not been thought worth while to tranſlate the directions and regulations relative thereto, which are annexed to the original decree.

Election by ballot has been propoſed as a remedy for certain of the inconveniences experienced; but rejected as, 1, facilitating colluſion; 2, removing the uſeful controul of public opinion; and 3, tending to introduce an immoral treachery. All polls ſhould be printed.

XXVI. The number of repreſentatives in the national aſſembly ſhall be equal to the number of ſhires multiplied by nine.

XXVII. The number of repreſentatives ſhall be diſtributed among the ſeveral ſhires, in the three proportions of the territory, the population, and the taxation.

Is not the ſingle baſis of population all-ſufficient? Mere ſoil, like the diſpeopled warrens about Caſtle-Riſing, cannot require repreſentation: and taxation being ever moſt productive in places the moſt populous, this baſis only complicates the mode of attributing repreſentatives without affecting materially the quota.

XXVIII. The firſt trithe of the whole repreſentative body forming the national aſſembly ſhall be attached to the land, and each ſhire ſhall name three repreſentatives of this claſs.

XXIX. The ſecond trithe ſhall be attached to the population. The whole po-

pulation of the kingdom ſhall be divided into as many parts as this trithe requires of repreſentatives; and each department ſhall elect as many repreſentatives of this claſs, as it contains of the ſaid ſhares of population.

XXX. The third trithe ſhall be attached to the direct contribution. The total ſum of contribution ſhall be ſplit into as many parts as there are repreſentatives of this claſs; and each ſhire ſhall name as many repreſentatives as it pays ſhares.

XXXI. The repreſentatives of each ſhire ſhall be named from among the eligible citizens of that ſhire.

XXXII. To be eligible to the national aſſembly, a direct tax of a mark of ſilver muſt be paid, and ſome landed property poſſeſſed.

xxxi. and xxxii. Once more why theſe reſtrictions? Should the expenſive conteſt for Weſtminſter ever become inconvenient to a true friend of the people, ought other places to be debarred from ſoliciting his ſervices? Ought the citizens to be circumſcribed in their choice of candidates by any limitation?

XXXIII. The electers ſhall name, by double ſcrutiny and relative plurality of votes, a number of ſubſtitutes equal in number to a trithe of the repreſentatives, whoſe places they ſhall fill up in caſe of death or reſignation.

Had theſe ſubſtitutes undertaken to meet for the diſcuſſion of political intereſts, thus forming a convention merely deliberative, not enactive, this inſtitution would have been analogous to the Court of Competitors in Hume's Idea of a perfect Commonwealth. When changes become neceſſary in an eſtabliſhed conſtitution, there is no method more likely to bring about an agreement of the people concerning them, than to aſſemble a merely deliberative court of this kind.

XXXIV. The act of election ſhall be the ſole delegation from the conſtituents. The liberty of voting in the repreſentative ſhall be reſtrained by no private or conditional inſtructions. The primary and ſecondary aſſemblies are to addreſs their petitions, remonſtrances, and inſtructions, to the repreſentative body at large.

XXXV. The primary and ſecondary aſſemblies, when the elections are finiſhed, ſhall diſſolve; and neither continue nor reſume their functions, until the period of the enſuing elections.

The cotemporary meeting of all the primary aſſemblies legally calls into action at once a power neceſſarily greater than that of the government, whoſe ſtability conſequently may thereby be endangered. Why ſhould not different ſhires elect their repreſentatives at different times? Why not monthly or weekly admiſſions and diſmiſſions of a few delegates? In all the revolutions of France many proviſions of this decree have been thought worthy of retainal by all parties. It is remarkable, that no regulation is contained in it for the duration of the repreſentative body: but it may be inferred from the ſubſequent clauſes relative to the choice of magiſtrates, that *one half* of the parliament was to be renewed yearly, and conſequently the ſeats to be biennial.

The following two conſiderations may be thought to afford a ſufficient motive for preferring the annual election of *one third* only.

One important danger to which the freedom of nations has been expoſed in all revolutionary periods, is the extra-legal perpetuation of authority in the hands of their leaders. The thirty tyrants of Athens, the decemvirs of Rome, the long parliament of England, the cruel parliament of 1716, have all forcibly prolonged their power, after the loſs of their popularity, beyond its juſt period. For theſe uſurpations no other remedy has been found than inſurrection. It may however be obſerved that, if the whole of a repreſentative body have at once to vacate their ſeats, that whole body may be intereſted to put off its diſſolution, and to protract illegally its ſittings; and that, if one half be to go out at once, one half is liable to that wiſh, and may find it eaſy to gain over a vote or two, and thus accompliſh their purpoſe. Whereas, if one third only (or any leſs number) be to go out at once, the chance always muſt be that the legiſlature will compel the punctual obſervance of the law (two-thirds having by the hypotheſis no intereſt in the breach of it), and thus ſecure to the people a regular periodical renovation of their choice.

A ſecond important danger is that to which the wiſdom of national deciſions is expoſed in periods of popular ferment, when the public mind is violently agitated by ſome political queſtion of importance. It happens, namely, in conſequence of ſpeeches delivered with glow and circulated with zeal, or of ſome pamphlet written in a form unuſually impreſſive, that the maſs of a people are at a given moment operated on by the arguments on one ſide only: and that, while the impreſſion of theſe reaſonings is recent, their occaſional declarations would be contrary to their ſettled will, their momentary paſſion different from their deliberate opinion. They are in a like ſtate with the audience of a debating ſchool, during the plaudit which ſucceeds the harangue of a favourite ſophiſt; at that inſtant, they would vote differently from what they will do at the cloſe of the diſcuſſion. Now, if during ſuch ebullitions of prejudice a complete diſſolution of the legiſlature occurred, the maſs of repreſentatives would be ſent in conformity to this tranſient impreſſion, and the meaſures of government would partake the caſt of popular effervescence; it would declare a raſh war, or enact

perſecuting

perſecuting laws. The people then ought not to intruſt themſelves any one time with the choice of a majority, or of a half of the legiſlature. But if one-third only (or any leſs number) be to go out at once; the chance always muſt be, that the ſettled ſhould prevail over the occaſional will of the people, the ſlower but maturer deciſions of their judgment over the haſty phrenzy of tranſient impatience.

For both theſe reaſons, partial rotation ſeems eſſential to wiſe repreſentation.

If the foregoing arguments be valid, it follows, that in all ſchemes of parliamentary conſtitution one ought to prefer

Univerſal to privileged ſuffrage,

Gradationed to direct repreſentation,

And rotatory to ſimultaneous diſmiſſal of the delegates.

The doctrine of rotatory diſmiſſal originates, apparently, with Harrington, of gradationed election with Hume, and of univerſal ſuffrage with Sir William Jones.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

BEING a conſtant reader of your highly uſeful and entertaining Magazine, you will do me a particular favour by inſerting the two following queſtions, which I ſhall be very happy to ſee anſwered by any of your able philoſophical correſpondents.

Suppoſing a ſelf-moving machine is ever produced (whether of wood or metals), is there any certain premium offered to the ingenious contriver?

What effect has heat and cold, wet and dry, on woods, copper, braſs, and ſteel?

The laſt queſtion I have propoſed with the view of enlightening the muſical world reſpecting ſtringed inſtruments, and hope a clear anſwer will tend to leſſen the blame ſo generally thrown on muſical inſtrument makers, but particularly on tuners, at every change of atmoſphere in our uncertain climate.

Your's,

A FRIEND.

For the Monthly Magazine.

GEOGRAPHICAL ACCOUNT OF ALGIERS.

The following ſketch of Algiers and the provinces ſubject to its dominion is taken principally from an excellent German work on the ſubject. It contains ſome particulars that are new and intereſting, and may ſerve, in ſome inſtances, to ſupply the deficiencies, and correct the miſtakes, in Dr. SHAW's Account of that Country.

THAT part of the northern coaſt of Africa which is known by the general name of *Barbary*, contains four principal diviſions. Of the four ſtates of the *Barbary Coaſt*, Algiers is by far the moſt conſiderable with reſpect to extent of territory. According to Shaw, the country ſubject to Algiers is ſeparated by the Trara Mountains from the dominions of the Emperor of Morocco. According to Hoeſt, the river *Mullooiba*, or *Malva*, divides the two kingdoms. If, with Shaw, we make to the weſt the Trara Mountains, and to the eaſt the river Zaine, formerly *Tuſca*, the boundaries of the Algerine ſtate, it extends from 6′ of weſt, to 9° 15′ of eaſt longitude, from the meridian of Greenwich. With regard to its latitude, the extremities lie between 32° and 37°. The city of Algiers, which is ſituated nearly in the centre, has, according to the moſt accurate aſtronomical obſervations, a polar altitude of 36° 49′ 30″*. If we take the medium difference of latitude of the whole kingdom to be 2° 30′ and the difference of longitude to be 9° 30′ the ſuperficial extent would amount to about 4,218, or, according to a more accurate aſtronomical calculation by M. von Zach, 4,262 geographical ſquare miles.

On the *population* of the ſtate of Algiers, nothing can be determined with certainty: however, it ſeems to be incomparably leſs than in every other ſtate of the ſame extent; for arts, ſciences, and induſtry flouriſh not in this barbarous land. Even in the vicinity of the cities, we find extenſive tracts uninhabited and uncultivated; and ſuch waſtes increaſe in proportion as we recede to a greater diſtance from the towns. In the interior of the country, commence the dreary deſerts. The iron hand of deſpotiſm, the want of commercial intercourſe in the inland provinces, and the frequent ravages of the plague, contribute likewiſe to diminiſh the number of inhabitants.

In general, as far as the Deſert (*Sahra*), the ſoil is fruitful, but more eſpecially on the ſea-coaſt, and in the valleys. Foreſts, properly ſo called, ſeldom occur. The diſtrict about Bugia is the moſt woody, and produces the greateſt quantity of timber. Tracts, on the other hand, full of thickets and bruſhwood are leſs rare. The country may be reckoned among the mountainous: many of the chains of mountains contain minerals, the principal of which are lead and copper. Mineral ſprings and waters are met with in many places; but the neceſſary accommodations are wanting for thoſe who might wiſh to

* This is not the polar altitude of the city, but properly of the light-houſe (*Fanal*), where the altitude was obſerved.

uſe them. The nearer we approach the Deſert, the more the fecundity of the ſoil decreaſes; there are, however, on the borders of it diſtricts where agriculture is followed with advantage. In the Deſert itſelf, only particular ſpots, here and there, are ſown with corn: the chief products are figs and dates. Here live a number of nomadical tribes and families, who, proud of their independence, endure with fortitude the want of poſſeſſions and of the conveniences of a more civilized ſtate of ſociety. They are, however, addicted to plunder, ſuſpicious, and frequently treacherous and cruel. On the coaſt, and in the northern part of the country, ſprings and rivers abound. Of the latter, the Shellif is the moſt conſiderable: it takes its riſe in the *Sahra*, paſſes through the lake Titeri, and empties itſelf in a weſtern direction into the Mediterranean Sea.

The kingdom of Algiers comprehends a part of the ancient Mauritania, and in particular *Mauritania Cæſarienſis*, and the ancient Numidia. At preſent it contains four principal diviſions: 1 the Weſtern Province, or *Maſcara*; 2 the territory of the City of *Algiers*; 3 the Middle or ſouthern Province, *Titeri*; 4 the Eaſtern Province, or *Conſtantine*.

I. MASCARA.

The *Malva* or *Mallooiha*, which, as we remarked above, is the boundary of the dominions of Algiers on this ſide, takes its riſe in the *Sahra*, and runs, with ſmall windings, from ſouth to north. This river might, to the great advantage of commerce, be rendered navigable to a conſiderable extent: but, in the preſent ſituation of affairs in Algiers, it cannot be expected that ſuch beneficial undertakings ſhould be even thought of. Thirteen miles from the mouth of the Malva, on the coaſt, are three uninhabited iſlands, between which ſmall coaſting veſſels may lie in ſafety. To the eaſt, on the coaſt, are ſituated *Seedi Abdelmoumen* and *Maiſcarda*, two inconſiderable places, the latter of which is celebrated for containing the ſepulchre of a Mahomedan ſaint of the ſame name. A little to the ſouth-weſt lie two caſtles, formerly garriſoned by troops of the Emperor of Morocco, *Fort el Wed* and *el Joube*; to the eaſt, in a pleaſant diſtrict, is ſituated *Woojeda*. The ſouthern parts of the province are inhabited by independent wandering tribes, eſpecially by the tribe *Angad*.

From the Trara Mountains, along the coaſt towards the eaſt, we meet with the following places: Twant; Cape Hone, formerly *Promontorium Magnum*; Tackumbreit, at the mouth of the Tafna; at a ſmall diſtance from it lies the iſland of Acra. All theſe are inconſiderable places. Farther towards the north, the *Salt-River*, after having been increaſed by the *Sinan* and *Wed el Mailah*, empties itſelf into the Mediterranean.

Cape *Ferrat* or *Meſaff* (*Portus Magnus* of the ancients), together with the fortified city of *Warran* or *Oran*, and Fort *Maſalquivir*, at preſent belong to the Spaniards.

Oran is one of the largeſt cities of the province of Maſcara; has ſtrong and regular fortifications, and can eaſily be ſupplied by the Spaniards with proviſions and warlike ſtores. It lies in 35° of longitude weſt from Greenwich; and in 35° 55′ north latitude. Since the year 1732, the Spaniards have held uninterrupted poſſeſſion of Oran. It has a pariſh-church, three monaſteries, a hoſpital; and the number of the inhabitants, according to the account given of it by the Spaniards, amounts to 12,000. Towards the ſea, the city riſes in the form of an amphitheatre, and is ſurrounded with forts and batteries. Cloſe to the city, lies a ſtrong caſtle, *Alcazava*, in which the Spaniſh governor reſides. On the higheſt hill ſtands Fort St. Croix, whoſe guns command the city and the adjacent country. From this fort they make ſignals of the approach of ſhips, and carefully watch the motions of the Moors, who often attempt predatory incurſions into the neighbouring diſtricts. A conſiderable number of Mahomedans take refuge in Oran; they dwell in a diſtinct part of the city, receive pay from the court of Spain, and render ſignal ſervices againſt the Moors. The greateſt part of the inhabitants of Oran conſiſts of ſuch as have been baniſhed from Spain; and the ſame may, in a great meaſure, be ſaid of the ſoldiers who compoſe the garriſon. Five regiments are commonly ſtationed here; but, owing to continual deſertion, their ſtrength ſcarcely equals that of four complete regiments. One of them wholly conſiſts of malefactors who have been condemned to remain here for life. The reſt are ſuch as have been tranſported for one or more years. There is here likewiſe a military ſchool. Around the city are pleaſant gardens; but it is very dangerous to cultivate them, on account of the Moors and Arabs, who frequently lie in ambuſh among them. The ſame reaſon prevents the cultivation of the fields in the vicinity; and the garriſon and inhabitants muſt be ſupplied with proviſions immediately from Spain.

Muſtygannim is one of the moſt conſiderable towns of the province of *Maſcara*; but

but it is neither beautiful, nor has any flouriſhing trade or manufacture. The *Shelif*, formerly *Chinalaph*, is the largeſt river of the whole kingdom; it takes its riſe in the Deſert, in 35° 2′ north latitude, from 70 ſources, as its name indicates. In its courſe it receives the *Midroe*, the *Harbeene* at the town of *Medea*, the *Toddah* or *Silver River*, the *Archew*, the *Mina*, *Wariſſa* and *Fagia*. *Sherſhel* was formerly a place of ſome importance; but is now in ruins: it is ſaid, that it was deſtroyed by an earthquake, and that the arſenal and a number of other buildings were precipitated into the harbour; the ruins being ſtill diſcoverable at low water. Sherſhel is built after the Mooriſh manner. The inhabitants are celebrated for their pottery wares, and their ſteel and iron manufactures. *Tremeſan or Tlemſan* is by far the moſt conſiderable town in the province of Maſcara; in the time of the Arabs, it was the reſidence of powerful kings and princes; but is now dwindled to ſcarce a fifth part of the extent of the ancient city. Its once flouriſhing manufactures are at preſent in a ſtate of decay. They ſtill make and dye different kinds of carpets and woollen coverlets. The latter are moſt in requeſt: they are dyed of a ſcarlet colour, and at the ends interwoven with gold wire. They coſt from 8 to 30 Algerine zechins. The former maſter-pieces of architecture have diſappeared: not a ſingle building of diſtinguiſhed excellence is now to be ſeen. The minarets (towers of the moſchs) indeed raiſe their heads above the reſt; but poſſeſs no real beauty or ſymmetry.

Maſcara, formerly *Victoria*, the preſent capital of the province, and the reſidence of the Bey, is the only place in the whole kingdom, which under the domination of the Turks flouriſhes and perceptibly increaſes in proſperity. It is, indeed, ſmaller than Tremeſan and Sherſhel; but ſurpaſſes them in beauty, and the modern appearance of the houſes, and daily increaſes in extent. Maſcara is ſituated in the centre of a diſtrict abounding with cornfields and embelliſhed with numerous ſmall villages. So late as in Shaw's time (1732) it was but an inconſiderable place; but at preſent it has a great number of good houſes, newly erected moſchs, and a ſtrong caſtle, in which the Bey reſides, and is attended by a numerous and ſplendid retinue.

II. THE TERRITORY OF THE CITY OF ALGIERS.

The capital, *Algiers*, or *Argel*, has, from its amphitheatrical ſituation, the reſplendent whiteneſs of the houſes, and the numerous circumjacent villas, a moſt agreeable and inviting appearance; but the internal ſtate of the city anſwers not the expectation thus raiſed. It has five gates; but no public places or ſquares of conſiderable extent. The larger moſchs amount to ſeven; but there is nothing remarkable or of ſuperior beauty in their architecture. Even the Dey's palace is far from being ſpacious and extenſive. Algiers contains about 80,000 inhabitants, in which number are included ſeveral thouſand Jewiſh families. Shaw makes the number of the inhabitants amount to 117,000, and Laugier de Taſſy to 100,000. In the time of theſe two writers, the numbers reſpectively given by them may have been the true amount of the population; for it has been remarked, that it yearly decreaſes; and indeed it is far from improbable, that fifty years hence, if no extraordinary revolution intervene, and the government remain the ſame, the inhabitants may not exceed fifty or ſixty thouſand.

About half a mile to the north eaſt of the city commences the plain of *Metiſſe*, which ſtretches fifty Engliſh miles in length, and twenty in breadth, as far as the branch of Mount Atlas at the foot of which lies the town of *Belida*. This plain is well cultivated, better indeed than the other diſtricts of the kingdom. Immediately under the government of Algiers are the following *Kaits*, the Kait of *Zabau* or *Sebau*, the principal of them all; the Kait of *Bufarik*, *Bninuſa*, *Gaſhna*, *Bnigliſſa*, *Bniſhat*, *Arrib*, *Zebt*, *Yſſer*, and *Sherſcelle*. This province is watered by the *Mazaffran*, which at its entrance into the ſea is a very conſiderable river, and little inferior to the Shelif; by the *Shiffa* and the *Haraſh*.

III. THE PROVINCE OF TITERI.

This province is the ſmalleſt and leaſt important: towards the north it is mountainous and narrow; to the ſouth it extends far into the Deſert. Along the coaſt of *Temendſuſe*, to the mouth of the *Boobe-rack*, we find not a ſingle town. On this coaſt the *Regya*, the *Budworwe*, the *Corſoe*, the *Merdaſs*, and the *Yiſſer* fall into the ſea: of theſe rivers, the Yiſſer greatly ſurpaſſes the others in magnitude. In the interior of the country, at the foot of the ridge of mountains, and about fifteen miles from Algiers, lies *Bleeda* or *Belida*, a tolerably large and populous town, but without much trade. The ſecond town of this province is *Medea*; it is ſurrounded with high mountains; and, the heat being from this cauſe extraordinarily great, fruits and plants attain a greater perfection. Medea

is

is nearly of the ſame magnitude as Belida. The chain of mountains branching out in this diſtrict to the eaſt and weſt, is a part of Mount Atlas, and becomes higher the farther it extends towards the eaſt. The *Anwall* Mountains on the river Yiſſer already riſe to a great height; but to the ſouth-eaſt, we find ſome of the higheſt in the whole kingdom, known by the names of *Jurjura* and *Felizia*. The latter are a high and rocky ridge, that ſtretches to the extent of from ſeventeen to twenty miles, and is in moſt places inacceſſible. There dwell the *Cabyls*, an independent tribe, who have never yet been ſubdued by the Algerines. During the greateſt part of the year, the tops of many of theſe mountains are, even in this hot climate, covered with ſnow, which vaniſhes in May, and re-appears towards the end of September. In and near the city of Algiers, theſe ſnow-covered ſummits are diſtinctly ſeen, reſting, as it were, on the clouds.

IV. THE PROVINCE OF CONSTANTINE

Is the largeſt and richeſt of the four; and ſtretches from the river *Booberack* to the *Zaine*, which ſeparates it from Tunis. The greateſt part along the coaſt is mountainous: and in the mountains dwell free Arabian and Mooriſh tribes, which from time to time have proved formidable enemies to the power of Algiers. The moſt remarkable places are, *Bugia*, a large town, and well built after the manner of the country. It has a garriſon of from two to three hundred men, which however is not always ſufficient to overawe and put a ſtop to the depredations of the *Cabyls*. As theſe free mountaineers poſſeſs a ſuperfluity of oil, ſoap, dried figs, and eſpecially timber fit for building; the government of Algiers, which ſtands in need of theſe products, is obliged in many things to ſhew great indulgence to theſe tribes. The *Cabyls*, eſpecially thoſe who dwell to the weſt of *Collo*, are reckoned among the moſt turbulent and cruel inhabitants of the Algerine dominions. In *Collo*, the French African Company has a ſmall factory, as likewiſe at *Bona* or *Blaid el Aneb* (the ancient *Hippo Regius*), where they purchaſe corn, oil, leather, wax, and wool, and conſtantly keep a reſident agent, who has charge of the correſpondence between Bona, Algiers, La Calle, and Marſeilles. Half a mile inland from the preſent *Bona*, we find the ruins of *Hippo*. The chief factory of the French African Company on this coaſt is *La Calle*, ſurrounded on three ſides by the ſea, and on the fourth defended by a ſtrong wall. This place is inhabited by three or four hundred Corſicans and Provençals. The edifices belonging to the Company are the only regular buildings; the reſt of the inhabitants, compoſed of the ſcum of the populace of Marſeilles, live in wretched huts. They are employed in packing and unpacking of goods, in the coral-fiſhery, in taking care of the cattle; and muſt likewiſe do military duty, and daily mount guard. At the mouth of the Zaine, near the ſhore, lies the iſland of *Tabarca*. It was formerly well cultivated; contained a great number of inhabitants, and was connected with the continent by a mound. It conſiſts of a high, and towards the north ſteep, rock, whoſe height gradually decreaſes on the ſide towards the land; on this declivity formerly ſtood the populous and pleaſantly ſituated city of the ſame name. The Emperor Charles V. conquered this iſland, and cauſed it to be fortified as a place of ſafety, from which the Tuniſian corſairs might be ſucceſsfully attacked; and, if neceſſity ſhould require it, a landing effected. At that time, many Spaniſh families ſettled here, and the iſland was defended by a Spaniſh garriſon. In the ſequel, it was granted to the houſe of Doria, and thus came under the dominion of the Genoeſe, who eſtabliſhed here a coral-fiſhery. When, their trade being infeſted and interrupted by the Algerine corſairs, the inhabitants of *Tabarca* applied to Genoa for aſſiſtance, it was in agitation to transfer the poſſeſſion of it to France. This project the Tabarcans rendered abortive, by voluntarily ſurrendering their city to Tunis. But they found themſelves cruelly deceived. Inſtead of protecting their trade, the Bey of Tunis razed the fortifications of the iſland; treated all the inhabitants, on their expreſſing their diſcontent, as priſoners of war, and cauſed the greateſt part of them to be carried as ſlaves to Tunis. In the year 1757, when Tunis was taken by the Algerines, the captive Tabarcans were brought as ſlaves to Algiers; where the Spaniſh court ſoon after purchaſed their freedom, and they returned to Spain or Italy. The Bey of Tunis cauſed a new fort to be conſtructed on the continent, exactly oppoſite the iſland; but kept in both forts only a ſmall garriſon. Since the year 1784, the iſland has for the moſt part been uninhabited; having loſt almoſt all its remaining inhabitants by the plague. The French African company obtained from the Bey of Tunis the privilege to ſend hither an agent or factor; who, however, does not conſtantly reſide on the ſpot.

Conſtantine, formerly *Cirta*, one of the moſt conſiderable cities of ancient *Numidia*,

dia, is the capital of the whole province, and the reſidence of the Bey. Its ruins ſtill ſhew what it once had been. Part of the city is built on a ſteep eminence, from which criminals are thrown down headlong. Next to *Algiers*, *Conſtantine* is the moſt populous city in the Algerine dominions.

In the *Sahra*, behind Mount *Atlas*, or *Tell*, lies the diſtrict *Zaab*, belonging to the Province of *Conſtantine*. The people of *Zaab* are free, and pay no tribute: they are poor and indigent, as it may be expected of the inhabitants of ſo barren a ſoil. Dates are their principal article of food; for they have beautiful and extenſive plantations of palm-trees. From the nature of the country, only a few can be employed in agriculture and paſturage. They carry on ſome commerce in negroes and oſtrich feathers. Small troops of the pooreſt of them every year wander forth to the capital and the larger cities of the kingdom, where they are employed in ſervices ſimilar to thoſe performed by the Savoyards in Paris; and, having in the courſe of two or three years accumulated a capital of from ſix to ten zechins, return home, and are reckoned among the wealthy of the land. In the capital, they are known by the name of *Biſcaris*, and conſtitute, under a common head, a kind of diſtinct corporation: they have even a common treaſury for the purpoſe of mutually relieving each other. They are the only claſs of free ſervants, and are highly eſteemed for their fidelity. In winter as well as ſummer, they ſleep wrapped in rags, on a kind of benches before the ſhops; others place themſelves at the gates of the different roads, and open them to the guards, and to other unſuſpicious perſons. Experience has proved, that they are deſerving of the confidence repoſed in them: for they are indefatigable and of a placid and obliging diſpoſition. Thoſe among them who are guilty of any breach of truſt are puniſhed by their chiefs. They are likewiſe employed as ſervants in the houſes of the Europeans, and are very uſeful to them; as, beſides the language of the country, they ſpeak the *Lingua Franca*. Conformably to the cuſtom of the ancient Carthaginians, all the inhabitants of Zaab are dog-eaters; and, in general, neither ſcrupulous nor ſqueamiſh with regard to their food. The villages which the *Biſcaris* inhabit in their native country, are ſmall, all ſimilar to one another, and remarkable only for dirtineſs and poverty. The chief place of the diſtriſt is the old decayed town of *Biſcara*, from which this claſs of men probably derived their name.

On the Algerine coaſt neither ebb nor flood is perceptible, and there is a want of good and ſecure harbours, and likewiſe of convenient landing-places; for the ſhore is for the moſt part high, ſteep, and rocky. *Oran* is, beyond doubt, the beſt harbour of the whole kingdom; the harbour of *Arſeo* is indeed equally convenient, deep, and ſafe; but leſs capacious. The harbour of *Algiers* is ſmall, ſhallow, inſecure; and moreover, when a ſtrong north wind blows, the entrance into it is attended with the greateſt danger, on account of the numerous rocks lying in its neighbourhood. The harbour of *Bugia* is ſafer, deeper, and more capacious than that of Algiers; but its entrance is equally dangerous, and it is not much frequented by Europeans. *Bona* and *La Calle* ſcarcely deſerve the name of harbours; as, beſides having all the defects of thoſe already mentioned, they are capable of admitting only ſmall veſſels, ſuch as draw five, or at moſt ſix feet of water.

For the Monthly Magazine.

There are few periodical publications on the ſubjects of Natural Hiſtory and Experimental Philoſophy, that have acquired a higher reputation both on the Continent and in this country, than the *Journal de Phyſique*, and its continuation the *Journal de Rozier*. Moſt of the eminent philoſophers of Europe, during the very intereſting period of 21 years commencing from 1771, appear among the contributors to this work; it therefore contains a vaſt numbef of original memoirs, together with judicious ſelections from the Tranſactions of the various philoſophical ſocieties of England, Germany, Italy, and France. The memoirs in this valuable repoſitory may be divided into three claſſes. 1. Thoſe whoſe utility is only local. 2. Thoſe whoſe utility is ſuperſeded by more recent diſcoveries, and which now, therefore, only ſerve as hiſtorical documents of the progreſs and former ſtate of ſcience: and 3. Thoſe, whoſe value is either eſſentially permanent, or which at leaſt have not yet paſſed into the ſecond claſs. From theſe latter alone ſhall we ſelect the articles to be laid before our readers for ſome ſucceſſive months; in doing which, we ſhall be careful to make choice principally of thoſe which treat of ſuch foreign manufactures and proceſſes, as may furniſh hints for the improvement of our own. We ſhall exerciſe the diſcretion of abridgement in all caſes where it can be done without injury, and ſhall inſert, at the end of each article, ſuch obſervations, if any occur to us, as may tend to promote the object which we have in view.

I. *The*

I. *The Venetian Method of preparing Cryſtals of Tartar, commonly called* CREAM OF TARTAR. *Vol. I. p. 67.*

THE following account was communicated by M. Deſmarets, as the reſult of his perſonal obſervation when at Venice.

The neceſſary utenſils in this manufacture are the following:

1. An iron boiler.

2. From 25 to 30 wooden tubs, about three feet high, and four feet acroſs.

3. Twelve copper boilers, three feet and a half deep, one foot and a half in diameter at the bottom, and about three feet and a half acroſs at the top.

4. A large ladle, pierced with holes, for the purpoſe of taking off the ſcum.

5. A large iron mortar and peſtle.

6. An earthenware baſon to beat up whites of eggs in, and a few wooden bowls.

The number of perſons required to carry on an eſtabliſhment of this ſize, is one ſuperintendent, and two aſſiſtants.

PROCESS.

1. The crude tartar is dried by a very gentle heat in the iron boiler, care being taken to ſtir it frequently, ſo that it may not burn at the bottom: when thoroughly dry, it is to be pounded in the iron mortar.

2. The tartar thus pulveriſed is to be diſtributed into eight of the wooden tubs, which are then filled with a quantity of hot water ſufficient to diſſolve the tartar: after ſtanding awhile, a ſediment is depoſited, from which the liquor is poured off clear into another tub.

3. The ſolution thus freed from ſome of its impurities, is left three days at reſt; during which time it depoſits browniſh cryſtals of tartar: the mother liquor is preſerved for proceſs 2 with a freſh parcel of crude tartar.

4. Three of the copper boilers being filled with freſh water, a ſufficient quantity of prepared tartar is added, and a very gentle heat is applied by occaſionally burning a faggot of bruſh-wood, ſo as that the complete ſolution of the tartar is not effected in leſs than eight hours; at the end of this time the liquor is changed from a dirty red to a deep yellow wine colour, and is made to boil. While the ſuperintendent is thus engaged, his two aſſiſtants are employed in the previous operations.

5. When the ebullition has gone on for half an hour, the liquor is clarified: for this purpoſe the maſter-workman ſtations himſelf by the ſide of one of the coppers, with a baſket of eggs, a bucket full of wood-aſhes finely ſifted, the perforated ladle, the earthen bowl, and an empty bucket. He begins with breaking one of the eggs, and putting the white of it into the bowl, taking particular care not to mix it with the yolk: this he beats up with ſome of the boiling liquor, and, when its parts are well mingled, pours it on the ſurface of the boiler: he then inſtantly takes a ſmall quantity of wood-aſh on the end of the ladle, and ſtirs up the liquor with it from the bottom. A briſk effervescence takes place, and the ſurface is covered with a red ſcum; this is carefully taken off with the ladle, and put into the empty bucket: a ſecond portion of wood-aſh is then added, and effervescence and a red ſcum are produced as before. The whole of this operation with the white of egg and wood-aſh is repeated fourteen or fifteen times, after which the liquor becomes colourleſs.

6. The fire is now withdrawn, and the liquor ſuffered to remain perfectly at reſt for three days. On the fourth, a ſaline cruſt of a dirty white is removed from the ſurface, and two-thirds of the liquor ladled out: the cryſtals on the ſides are then collected by the ladle, and waſhed in the remaining liquor; they are thus obtained perfectly clean, and require no further preparation than drying on a wicker frame. The cryſtals from the bottom are ſtill a little coloured, and are either collected for an inferior ſort, or ſubjected to proceſs 2, &c. The liquor in which the cryſtals were formed, as well as the ſaline cruſt, are both referred to proceſs 2, &c.

REMARKS.

The ſcarlet dyers object to the uſe of Venetian cream of tartar, on account of its requiring a greater quantity of nitro-muriat of tin, than the German tartar. This latter is conſiderably more acid to the taſte; and the more predominant the acid is, the better is the article fitted for the uſe of the dyers. At Montpellier the tartar is purified without wood-aſhes, the earth of Murveil being ſubſtituted in their ſtead; and it would be an obvious improvement of the Venetian method to begin the 6th proceſs by adding as much ſulphuric acid as would ſaturate the alkali of the aſhes employed in the preceding operation.

II. *A new Method of making Ponds, &c. Water-tight, without the Uſe of Maſonry; by* M. D'Ambournai, *Vol. I. p. 237.*

The pond may be dug to any depth, taking care to ſlope its ſides to an angle of about 40 degrees.

The cement with which it is to be lined, muſt

muſt be prepared in the following manner. A ſufficient quantity of yellow or brown brick clay is to be procured ſo moiſt as to be eaſily worked; to this is to be added ¼ of good quick-lime, which has been ſlaked, the evening before, with ſo much water as to reduce it to the conſiſtence of curd or cream cheeſe. Theſe materials are to be thoroughly mingled together till no white ſtreaks appear in the maſs, and are then to be made up into balls about the ſize of a man's head. When a ſufficient ſtock of theſe is collected, to enſure a conſtant ſupply to the workmen, the lining of the pond is begun in the following manner: An able-bodied man deſcends into the cavity of the baſon, and is ſupplied with a clay ball by a labourer ſtationed on the brink; this he throws down with his whole force upon the ground, near the centre of the cavity: the next ball is thrown with equal force in ſuch direction, as that it may come cloſe into contact with the ſide of the firſt, and thus all the ſucceeding ones are thrown, till the bottom and ſides of the intended pool are compleatly covered; the only precaution neceſſary being to water the laſt row of balls that is laid in the evening, leſt it ſhould not be adheſive enough in the morning to make a perfect junction with the new part of the work. Two or three days after each part of the lining is laid, it muſt be gently beaten with a flat piece of wood; and, as it becomes firmer, the beating is to be increaſed: the ſurface is from time to time to be gently watered, and again beaten, till the whole floor ſeems one ſolid piece. When the work begins to powder under the beater, it is to be again gently watered, and finiſhed with the trowel, taking care to fill up every crevice. It is laſtly to be covered with a coating of any cheap oil. By this means the lining becomes much harder and cloſer than tarras, and rings like a bowl when ſtruck: it ſhould be covered with about an inch of gravel, before the water is admitted, and will be found no more ſubject to leakage, than if it were made of porcelain. If kept conſtantly full, no repairs will ever be required: the only thing to be dreaded is an intenſe froſt, which is apt to injure ſuch parts as are above the level of the water.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your Magazine about twelve months back, was agitated between two gentlemen, your correſpondents, the ſubject of the expediency and inexpediency of hand-mills for grinding of corn, which I was ſorry to find terminated ſo ſoon and unſatisfactorily: the latter gentleman advanced that the manual labour of grinding the corn was more than equal to the toll taken by the miller, ſo he drew an haſty concluſion, that no ſaving would be made by the experiment: but one and the chief thing he forgot, viz. identity of the corn, that every one would be ſure to have his own. It is a common trick with thoſe honeſt claſs of men to change your griſt; I myſelf have ſent to the mill good wholeſome and ſound wheat, which, by the metamorſis of the agent, has been changed into ſo much melilot ſalve that no mortal could eat, and other abuſes as bad or worſe; now at this very criſis, when ſo much is circulated, good, bad, and indifferent, the ſatisfaction of having your own, is of no ſmall conſideration. If a ſtrike of wheat or barley can be turned off in an hour or two, I ſhould think myſelf well employed; or, by the *help of a donkey*; rather than truſt it to one of this ſet of men, the moſt ſelf-intereſted of mankind.

If, therefore, you could recommend a machine of this ſort, upon an eaſy and cheap conſtruction, which are requiſite to render it of general utility, you would ſerve the public eſſentially.

One Sharpe, of Leadenhall Street, London, ſome years ago, publiſhed engravings of hand-mills of different ſorts; whether *his* or *any other* have come *into uſe*, ſome of your correſpondents will be ſo kind as to give me all the intelligence in their power. From your obedient

Humble Servant,

PHILIP HACKETT.

South Croxton, near Leiceſter,
Nov. 29, 1799.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE church of my pariſh, and the cathedral of Mechlin, in Brabant, &c. were dedicated to St. Rombald.—Any of your correſpondents giving an account who this St. Rombald was, will much gratify

ALLAFILIUS.

Rombald Kirk,
Yorkſhire.

For the Monthly Magazine.

A PEDESTRIAN EXCURSION THROUGH SEVERAL PARTS OF ENGLAND AND WALES, DURING THE SUMMER OF 1797.

(Continued from p. 785.)

AT *Saliſbury*, the firſt object of our attention was of courſe *the Cathedral*. The outward ſtructure is, perhaps, ſomewhat too plain for this ſpecies of architecture. But the proportions are excellent, and the richneſs and loftineſs of its fine tapering ſpire cannot be too much admired. In ſhort, it is altogether, I think, the fineſt and moſt perfect building of the kind I have ever ſeen. Within every thing is grand. The many-ſhafted pillars and Saracenic (or Normo-Gothic) arches that divide the nave and circles, are handſome, uniform, and in excellent proportion. The ſcreen of the choir is more modern; and, together with the adjoining arch on each ſide, highly wrought in the ſtile of St. George's chapel, Windſor. When the doors of the choir are firſt thrown open and the curtain drawn aſide, the effect is truly ſublime: nor is it weakened as you approach. All the windows in the neighbourhood of the altar being richly ſtained, diffuſe a ſombrous and aweful gloom, which finely harmonizes with the general ſtyle of the building; and the conception and ſtyle of colouring in the principal window are very impreſſive. The ſubject is the Reſurrection, by Sir Joſhua. It conſiſts of a ſingle figure, ſurrounded with rays of glory and a profuſion of clouds; with the three croſſes on Calvary at a diſtance. The drawing, indeed, like many of Sir Joſhua's, is but indifferent. The eyes have a ſunken blackneſs about them, and the expreſſions of the countenance, altogether, are far from pleaſing. There is alſo a fine ſketch from Mortimer above (the elevation of the brazen ſerpent) vilely degraded by gaudy patches of incongruous colouring. In this part of the building are ſeen the lofty and ſlender ſingle-ſhafted pillars, ſo much talked about; and which, perhaps, by exciting a ſort of confuſed idea of danger, heighten the aweful impreſſion of the ſcene.

The *Chapter-houſe* is, alſo, a very fine ruin, worthy of the noble pile to which it is attached. It is to be lamented, that it was not repaired at the ſame time with the cathedral. But its fortunate eſcape from the foppery of white-waſh almoſt compenſates for all it has ſuffered by neglect. The *cloiſters*, alſo, are exceedingly fine—ſpacious, and highly wrought in the old florid ſtile.

There is, alſo, another piece of antiquity worthy of obſervation, on the outer wall at the weſt end of *St. Thomas's Church*. This is a curious wooden monument, rather in a mutilated ſtate, carved by the ſculptor, whoſe memory it perpetuates. It is adorned with rude repreſentations, in *alto relievo*, of Abraham offering up Iſaac; Jacobs dream, his ladder, and ſacrifice, and his bargain about the ſtriped and ringed cattle; and, in another compartment, with two ſhepherds, one of them ſitting, and the other leaning on a rock. Of this I could make neither head nor tail; though it is the only part the writer of the Saliſbury Guide pretends to explain. He calls it "the Lord" (the Angel of the Lord he means) "appearing to the ſhepherds." But if this was the ſtory repreſented, the angel has ſince flown away; which (being a winged creature) would, to be ſure, be no great miracle. Below, on a ſmall entablature, is the following inſcription. "Here under lieth the body of Humphry Beckham, who died the 2d day of February, Anno 1671, aged 83. His own work." This inſcription has given riſe to a proverbial joke in Saliſbury. When a man prides himſelf on any particular performance, it is ſaid, in way of banter, to be "Humphry Beckham's *own* work."

Monday 3.—Roſe at half paſt ſix; employed ourſelves in making notes, &c. till nine; and then, having breakfaſted, ſallied forth, in a heavy ſhower of rain, in queſt of further information. In our way we viſited *the new Town-Hall*; a handſome building of light brick, with a portico, and other ornaments of ſtone. It was built at the ſole expence of the Earl of Radnor, recorder of the city: the foundation-ſtone being laid 16 Sept. 1788, and the building concluded 23 Sept. 1795. It was furniſhed by one of the preſent members of parliament. The town's-people ſay, that the corporation have ſold them, and all their poſterity, for a new houſe to banquet in. It is thought, however, that the contract will not be indiſſoluble; the corporation beginning to be very much divided, and diſſatisfied with their ſubjection.

The principal *manufactures* of the town are cutlery, woollen ſerges, kerſeymeres, figured goods for waiſtcoats, and fine flannels. The manufacturers begin to feel the effects of the war very ſeverely; particularly the war with Spain, from which country the demand for kerſeymeres, fancy woollens, and fine flannels, uſed to be very conſiderable.

There

There are four or five *bookſellers*, and two circulating libraries. The demand, however, is principally for novels. Politics are little read, and hiſtory ſtill leſs; works of philoſophy and profound inquiry ſcarcely at all. (Yet this is a cathedral town, and has, of courſe, a great body of reſident clergy!) Book-club there is none; nor public reading-room; nor news-room; nor popular, nor philoſophical ſociety. Of *newſpapers*, we learned that "The Courier," was moſt read of any; notwithſtanding the arts made uſe of to circulate "The Sun:" of which we were expreſsly aſſured, that the Poſt-maſter had a given number which were diſtributed about, and received back without coſt or charge. "The Times," alſo, was much read; "The Chronicle," but little. The miniſterial papers were all declining in ſale; the Courier, principally, increaſing. While we were examining a volume of large diſtrict maps at the principal bookſellers, that we might aſcertain the route that would compriſe the greateſt number of intereſting objects, a perſon coming into the ſhop to counter-order the provincial paper, gave the ſhopman occaſion to obſerve, that their impreſſion had already diminiſhed a full third in conſequence of the new tax.

From Saliſbury we proceeded, unintimidated by the rain, to Wilton-Houſe, whoſe park, viewed at a diſtance from the road, is a conſiderable embelliſhment to the ſcenery of this flat and unintereſting country. In our way we paſſed through the village of *Quidhampton*, which in a manufacturing point of view may be conſidered as a ſort of ſuburb or colony to Wilton. The woollen manufactories around furniſh employment not only to men and women, but to children alſo, ſo early as between five and ſix years of age. The daily toil of theſe little infants (who, if they are ever to attain the vigour and healthful activity of manhood, ought to be ſtretching their wanton limbs in noiſy gambols over the green) is added to the labours of their parents; whoſe burthens will, of courſe, be conſidered as relieved by their earnings: yet, Quidhampton ſeems to have little to boaſt in point of comfort and accommodation. The cottages in general are wretched, ſmall and dirty. Some of them are built with brick, others are plaiſtered, and many exhibit nothing but miſerable mud walls, equally naked without and within. They are wretchedly and ſcantily furniſhed; and few have even the advantage of a bit of garden. To complete the catalogue of miſery, there is a work-houſe in the pariſh, in which a number of poor deſerted infants are conſigned to captivity and inceſſant application. In addition to the wretched habitations already noticed, there are *ſome* ſubſtantial and comfortable cottages, a few decent houſes, and a fulling-mill of very ſimple ſtructure. Children of five or ſix can earn 11s. 6d. per week; as they grow older they earn ſomething more. Men and women much the ſame as at Overton.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I Preſume, through the very extenſive circulation of your valuable Repoſitory, to requeſt ſome of your well-informed correſpondents, to favor me with ſuch texts of ſcripture, or other ſentences, as they may have obſerved in courts of juſtice, in this or other countries. The laws of the twelve tables, ſo celebrated in the Roman juriſprudence, were engraven on tablets of copper, and expoſed in the moſt conſpicuous part of the public Forum, for the admonition and inſtruction of the people; in the manner, it ſhould ſeem, the decalogue is diſplayed in our places of public worſhip. The object of this inquiry is to obtain an appropriate ſelection of texts of ſcripture, or other ſolemn and impreſſive ſentences of admonition, to be arranged for public obſervation in a new court of juſtice, now in erection.

Nov. 8, 1799. W. E.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correſpondent, M. J. in the magazine for October, page 699 deſired ſome account of the COURT OF CONSCIENCE, I have therefore ſelected the following notes for his obſervation. This court in London was erected in the 9th year of Henry VIII. by an act of the common council, authoriſing the court of aldermen to aſſign two aldermen and four commoners to ſit as commiſſioners twice a week in this court, and determine in all caſes where the ſum conteſted did not exceed forty ſhillings. This act of common council was confirmed by ſtatute 1 James I. c. 14. which was afterwards by 3 James I. c. 15. greatly amended and explained. It was thereby declared, that every citizen and freemen of London, and every other perſon inhabiting in London or its liberties, being a tradeſman, victual-

ler, or labouring man, who ſhould have any debt due to him, not amounting to forty ſhillings, by any other ſuch perſon, may cauſe him to be ſummoned by the beadle or officer of the court, by writing left at his dwelling-houſe, or by other reaſonable writing or notice given to him to appear before the court. And that any three of the commiſſioners ſhould have power to make ſuch order relative to the debt "as they ſhould find to ſtand with equity and good conſcience."

For which purpoſe they ſhould have power to examine the parties and their witneſſes on oath. And if any creditor ſhould ſue in any other court, and it appear to the judge, that his debt to be recovered did not amount to forty ſhillings, and the defendant ſhould prove by his own oath, or by witneſſes, that he was then reſident in London, the plaintiff ſhould not be allowed any coſts, but ſhould pay all the defendant's coſts. And that the commiſſioners ſhould have power to enforce obedience to their court by commitment to one of the compters. But rent and any ſubjects properly cognizable in the eccleſiaſtical courts are declared to be not cognizable in the court of conſcience.

Thus ſtood the juriſdiction of this court until 1741, when, in conſequence of the great increaſe of inhabitants in London and its liberties, the beadle of the court found more to do than he could poſſibly execute; and the commiſſioners were not protected ſufficiently from inſult. To remedy theſe inconveniencies, the legiſlature further enacted, by 14th Geo. II. c. 10. That every citizen and freeman of London, and every other perſon inhabiting therein, and in the liberties, and all perſons renting or keeping any ſhop, ſhed, ſtall, or ſtand, or ſeeking a livelihood therein, having any debt not exceeding forty ſhillings due from any ſuch perſon, ſhall proceed as is directed in the preceding ſtatute, and ſhall "obſerve, perform, and keep in all points" the order made between them. Theſe words take away the right of appeal. That if any perſon "contemptuouſly affront, inſult, or abuſe" the commiſſioners then ſitting, the commiſſioners may certify their names to the Lord Mayor, who may fine them twenty ſhillings, or commit them to priſon for ten days, or both. Fine to be levied by warrant, diſtreſs, and ſale, (redeemable in five days) and payable to the poor of the pariſh. The court of Aldermen may increaſe the number of beadles to four. Actions brought for any thing done under this act are limited to ſix months, with double coſts if a verdict be found againſt the plaintiff.

When the parties could not pay the ſums awarded, they were liable to an execution againſt their perſons or goods, as they were at common law, but the legiſlature diſcovered that many perſons were impriſoned for great length of time, and were thereby with their families brought to ruin, in caſes where the debt was very trifling, and therefore by two ſubſequent acts in the preſent reign, 25th Geo. III. c. 45. and 26th Geo. III. c. 38. it was enacted that no ſuch debtor, where the ſame did not exceed twenty ſhillings, ſhould be committed to priſon for more than 20 days, and if it did not exceed forty ſhillings for more than forty days, unleſs it be proved to the court that he had money and concealed it fraudulently, in ſuch caſe the impriſonments were extended to thirty and ſixty days.

This, ſir, is the beſt account I can ſend you of the court of conſcience, which certainly relieves the people very much from the harraſſing diſtreſs to which they would be liable if their differences for ſmall debts were neceſſarily to be ſettled by the expenſive proceſs of a court of law at Weſtminſter; and as this court is alſo a court of equity, many would be obliged to give up their juſt claim, or purſue it in the court of chancery.

October 3. 1799. A. H.

For the Monthly Magazine.

A NORWEGIAN BALLAD, *tranſlated from La Nord Litteraire. By* A. S. COTTLE.

THE eve of Sunday at length arrives: the ſun ſets behind the diſtant hills: the heat of day abates, as the evening miſt ſpreads over the ſurrounding rocks: the warbling of birds is no longer heard. This is the firſt moment of day, which gives being to the murmurings of the quiet ſtream. The ſharded beetle, waked from his repoſe, is on the wing, and ſoothes the traveller with his joyous hum. Silence, and the dumb repoſe of evening ſteal on.

Alone and at night I returned from the city*; I haſtened, yet expectation told me I li gered by the way. From Chriſtiana, ere I reached home, ſix times had the finger of time pointed out the hour: go more ſwiftly ye who are able! to me the way was long—my feet were way-worn, yet I felt no pain.

See me hang my hat by the wall, and cloſe at its ſide my poliſhed ſabre. My good father ſees me, ſhakes me by the hand, and in the fervour of his rude embraces almoſt throws me down. Choaked with tears of joy, he could ſcarcely at firſt

* Copenhagen.

utter a word; at laſt he exclaimed: "May you have arrived, dear Thor! at an happy moment! and ſince——have you already returned?" His queſtions followed each other faſt.

"How is our common father, the king? Does he appear ſometimes on the parade? Is he pleaſed when the ſoldiers manœuvre well? Does he ſpeak German, and underſtand us better than his grand-father did?" As ſoon as I had anſwered theſe queſtions in the affirmative, taking off his bonnet, he exclaimed: "Thank Heaven, it is all well; long live the king! May we not hope," continued he, "that the king will one day viſit the vales of Norway?" I had almoſt ſaid no, which would have vexed him—"Yes," ſaid I, "he wiſhes it much; but his counſellors object." "Obſerve," replied he with ſome warmth, "obſerve well the Jutlander! It is he who has moſt the ear of the king."

In the mean time he pulled out an old poliſhed key, opened our painted wardrobe, and took thence a ſilver cup, glittering like the new-laced brim of my hat; then deſcended into the cellar. On his return, he drank my health, and gave me the cup: "Take it," ſaid he, "ſatisfy thy thirſt, for thirſt is a ſociable appetite." He then embraced me.

"Although," ſaid he, "I ſhould have been the ſaviour of Norway, although I ſhould have done things which no other could have done, I ſhould have been amply recompenſed by the pleaſure I take in thus embracing thee." I beheld him a long time, unable to ſpeak. There was an expreſſion in his eye of tenderneſs, which cauſed my heart to palpitate more agreeably than it had ever done before. My blood was never in ſo ſweet a ferment.

It was night; I felt myſelf weary. The good man adviſed me to go to reſt, telling me that Annette had made my bed: he retired himſelf to ſleep, ſatisfied and happy. I climbed the ſtaircaſe that I had often ſurmounted at two leaps; but was now happy to receive the aſſiſtance of a rope. I promiſed myſelf a pleaſant night.

The clean blankets had been juſt placed on the bed by the maid. I had never ſeen her before; but what new ſentiment then ſeized me! "You came ſooner than I expected," ſaid ſhe; "if I had known of it, your bed ſhould have been ready." It was ſoon finiſhed; as for me, I remained like one ſtupified and inſenſible.

How ſhall I explain myſelf? I have travelled; ſeen many women; ſome ſpruce as butterflies, and others like the flowers of the field, wild and beauteous: I have been at the theatre; frolic'd with them; have done I know not what;—yet with none have I been content; never did my heart ſurrender itſelf to any—but this maid.

See me, then, in an extaſy—petrified at the ſight of a little, naked-footed, country girl, in a ſimple dreſs, and looſe flowing locks; but where could ſhe be equalled? She was beautiful as the moon, that, on a fine evening in autumn, ſmiles on the vallies, and gilds the ſummit of the hills. She ſtood and ſurveyed me from head to foot; the flame of love conſumed me.

Had it been bright as noon-day, or dark as midnight, it were all one to me: Annette was preſent. She abſorbed all my thoughts. Every ſentiment—every feeling of exiſtence that I poſſeſſed, lived only in my eyes; ſhe ſaw, without doubt, my ſoul all on fire. We beheld each other for ſome time. *She* had not the wiſh, *I* had not the power to ſpeak.

The crafty girl firſt broke ſilence. Our eyes met. "How are you? dear Thor! are you ſick? Can a guard of the king be weary? Can a girl, in a looſe diſhabille, make you afraid? My gown is clean—I would not boaſt; it is fine alſo, and without a flaw. Do you want any thing? Speak; in two ſteps I will fetch it: I am not ſparing of trouble."

"Annette, my ſweet Annette! thou knoweſt only but too well how to extend the dominion of beauty; what thou knoweſt not is, that thou haſt inſpired my ſoul with its firſt amorous flame. Remain here, and I ſhall want nothing, no, nothing; but if thou goeſt, my heart goes with thee. Could I but embrace thee in my arms, my joy would be full; I could then brave fears and dangers.

"But tell me, thou maſter-piece of creation! whence art thou? Haſt thou been long here? Wert thou born free, or has fortune condemned ſo tranſcendent a form as thine to perpetual ſervitude? But why all theſe queſtions? Tell me only this, art thou, like myſelf, at liberty to diſpoſe of thy heart? Without ceremony, are you engaged? But I would not embarraſs you."

Would you believe it, the crafty girl laughed in my face. I was no more than a mouſe in the talons of a cat.—"Thor, I believe you have loſt your wits. You queſtion me worſe than even my grandmother or confeſſor ever did. But I ſee you are drowſy. Go to bed, my good friend, it is getting late."

Pſhaw! ſhe is gone.—Have you never obſerved

obſerved the effect of alternate changes, from darkneſs to light, when the moon, in a gloomy night, peeps out for an inſtant, and then retreats behind a cloud? I was more wretched than a traveller, in ſuch a night, on the brink of a precipice, ſuddenly deprived of this friendly, fleeting luminary. I bluſhed, and endeavoured to bury my torments in ſleep.

But ſleep and wearineſs had flown with my charmer. Nothing but diſquietude remained. She had gained the empire of my heart, and chaced repoſe far away. If I cloſed my eye-lids, her image ſoon opened them again; her ingenuous modeſt air, the roſes and lillies of her cheeks, were always before me; I conſidered every word ſhe had ſaid, I weighed all her anſwers, and endeavoured to dive into her very ſoul.

Alas! how long the night appeared! How tardy the morning came! I felt my ſtomach oppreſſed, and took my night-gown. I liſtened every moment for the hours—they had forgotten to ſtrike. Impatient, I aroſe ſeveral times; I will go, I ſaid, and find Annette; but a certain ſomething whiſpered me in the ear: Will it be prudent? Will not thy temerity offend?

The morning came, acceptable to me above all other beings. I had long liſtened for the lark, and at laſt heard him with irregular notes beginning his morning chant. The bed of my father cracked; he bade, with a gay tone, Annette and the ſervants get up, and dreſs themſelves in their beſt: "This day," ſays he, "we will go to church."

When he ſaw me in the morning, with my laced coat, and ſhining boots, he thanked Heaven. "You call to my mind, Thor," ſaid he, "the time when I uſed to jaunt you on my knees. I predicted at that time you would become guard to the king, and would delight in ſerving him. 'Tis well! it has happened as I ſaid. Ah! with a ſon like thee, one cannot complain of fortune. Happy is he who has a ſon worthy to guard the king."—"More happy yet," cried I, "the ſon to whom God has given a father like thee! Many families could furniſh a guard for the king; but who is there that can pride himſelf in ſo good a father, or find a heart equal to thine?"

"Could I ſome day," returned my father, "but ſee the king! ſee him in his hours of retirement! or ſee him there, in the preſence of all his ſubjects! what a joy would it be! And if ever, from the lofty throne of *Holfden the Black*, he ſhould cry out, like Frederic the Fifth, '*God bleſs my country of the North!*' Ah! I am ſure, the joy of that word would turn me diſtracted."

Annette appeared, blooming as a bride; but how ſhe differed from thoſe painted laſſes who, with their hair pinned up cloſe, their ſmart caps, and ſhort petticoats, imagine themſelves better than all the Annettes in the world! How far ſhe excelled the ladies of our Norwegian theatres! among whom I have ſeen many, in ſhape, like drums. If theſe had beheld Annette, they would have curſed themſelves, and not without reaſon.

The hue of health was on her cheeks, attended with gaiety, frankneſs, and innocence. At the firſt ſight of me, ſhe reddened, and ſunk her eyes, as if afraid to meet mine. I was tempted to throw myſelf on my knees; but I had neither ability nor courage: I could not even ſpeak. Her ſmile was that of a queen. Ah! how my heart was agitated!

The good man obſerved that ſhe was dreſſed better than ordinary, and that her boſom ſwelled with a conſcious ſenſe of it, as her ſilver ſtudded buckles and pendant ornaments glittered around. He examined this circumſtance on all ſides, and ſaid to me, ſmiling: "'Tis certainly for love of thee, that my Annette is ſo fine." But that word, *my*, deſtroyed my hopes, and cut me to the very heart.

The arrow flies not to its aim with more ſpeed, than chagrin, or rather jealouſy, did to my heart at the mention of that word. "If ſhe is thine," ſaid I, "forever, forever muſt I be deprived of my Annette. Ah! rather would I be in my grave, than ſee her my mother-in-law!"

Scarcely were we returned from church, but the table was covered with excellent viands. Annette brought them, paſſing and repaſſing without a word. With what grace and good-humour did Annette wait upon us!

I was all deſire, but my ſentiments were pure. I boldly addreſſed my father: "Where did you find this charming Annette? How happy ſhould I be to become the huſband of ſo fine a girl! Is ſhe deſtined to be my wife? Tell me freely, would you make her my mother-in-law? You know well, that your will is mine. You cannot make a better choice."

"My ſon! Annette ſhall marry whom ſhe pleaſes. I am not acquainted with her ſentiments; all I know is, that I pray God to recompenſe her with that happineſs which ſhe diffuſes conſtantly through

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our dwelling. The trembling hand of old age would be but a ſad inheritance for her; but nobody knows whom ſhe loves. She could find admirers in abundance, but ſhe ſhuns them all."

Theſe words relieved the burden that weighed heavy on my heart. I immediately requeſted Annette to follow me to a room above; I addreſſed her in the tendereſt manner I was able. I preſſed her to tell me in confidence, if ſhe had already made a choice; and aſſured her ſincerely, that, in all my travels, I had never met with any one who pleaſed me as ſhe had done.

"Let us ſit down," ſaid ſhe, "and liſten attentively. Do you underſtand how to keep a ſecret? Can I confide myſelf to you in perfect ſecurity? If you will ſwear, I will tell you whom I love." "Heaven knows, I ſhall ſwear with a good heart! I have all your words graven deep in my memory."

"Do you remember the day that firſt made you a ſoldier,—it is about eight years ago? Do you recollect alſo *Sigri* with long hair, who ſtood by the officers; the ſame young maid who lamented ſo much when you were ordered to march as a guard to Copenhagen? There was then among your comrades the handſomeſt man in the world!

"In ſeeing Sigri weep, I wept too, but knew not why. The crowd had their eyes fixed on you, but this handſome man looked at me. 'Grieve not at his departure, dear girl,' ſaid he, 'you will ſee him return in a few years.' 'It is not on his account that I weep,' ſaid I, 'but on your's.' My grandmother chid me.

"I felt equally proud, both of having been ſeen, and having ſpoken to this man. I was, however, a child, delicate, weak, and pale as a winter's moon; but that which I had ſaid was the truth. It is a long time that I have loved him. Never have I ſeen ſo fine a man.

"You began your march; he went along with you:—when Sigri ſaw you go, ſhe fainted. Sigri is ſince dead. She loved you much, but, perhaps, you never knew it. Her father was a man cruel and inflexible, who wiſhed to contradict her choice, and perſecuted her as long as ſhe lived. For me, I had neither father nor mother; my handſome man went with you; they tell me ſince, he has gained reputation in the ſervice, is much loved, and with much reluctance given up by his officers.

"Now ſpeak freely, and promiſe with truth to anſwer my queſtions. Tell me if his heart is engaged, if it is his intention to remain in the ſervice; or, if the love of his native country calls him home? He is about your age, and I know that he has my heart, and that I live for him alone."

So far her ſecret was ſafe; I was not a bit the wiſer. I reflected a long time on what ſhe had ſaid, but in vain. At laſt I ſeized her two hands, and entreated her to finiſh the confidence ſhe had began to repoſe in me. "I know," ſaid I, "every one belonging to theſe parts, who have entered into our regiment, and have deſerved well: ſo that if you tell me the name of your favourite, it is not impoſſible but I may recollect him."

"His name," ſaid ſhe, "my tongue refuſes to pronounce;" then turning her head, added,—"modeſty makes it expire on my lips. But do not blame me! I have a heart like thine own, that would rather die than be guilty of an indelicate action! But it is all the ſame perhaps—do you recollect his portrait?

"At a fair, I accidentally found ſuch a one, the exact reſemblance of my favourite. I bought it, with the determination to ſhew it to no one: but by little and little, you have inſpired me with ſuch confidence that I muſt ſhew it you—perhaps," ſaid ſhe, "you may recollect it."

She drew out a key and opened a great coffer, in which was a box, containing ſomething carefully folded up: this ſhe preſented to me with a trembling hand. "Judge," ſaid ſhe, "my feelings by your own. If I have done wrong, conſider yourſelf as the cauſe; for me, I ſhould always have kept the ſecret." I began to unfold the little packet, impatient to know what happy mortal the portrait repreſented; *a mirror reflected my own image!*

In a tranſport of joy I ſeized Annette in my arms, and preſſed her to my heart, without the power to ſpeak. I felt a mingled ſenſation of fear and joy. "Yes; it was for thee, dear Thor, that I wept.—Ah! ſurely now I am the happieſt of women; and if I can pleaſe as much as I love, my happineſs will be complete."

At this moment my father entered: he found Annette in my arms, and tears of joy ſtreaming from our eyes. He catches us tenderly to his boſom, and we all three remained mute for ſome minutes; at laſt the old man ſpoke. "I ſee plainly how the caſe ſtands; the happy moment that I expected is arrived."—With what joy did we then embrace our father!

For

For the Monthly Magazine.

INQUIRY WHETHER HERODOTUS WAS ACQUAINTED WITH THE RIVER JOLIBA.

[*By Profeſſor Heeren, of Göttingen.*]

FROM the general attention directed in ſo many reſpects towards Africa, and from the many attempts undertaken to explore that quarter of the globe, we may confidently hope, that, after the lapſe of a few years, it will no longer be to us a *terra ignota*. The departing century delivers over to the ſucceeding at leaſt the key to the diſcovery, if it does not tranſmit the diſcovery itſelf. The preſent, then, is the proper point of time, to collect, put in order, and compare all the information we already poſſeſs, for the purpoſe of furniſhing a clue to, and facilitating future diſcoveries. And, indeed, the maſs of what we already know, or might know, is very great, certainly greater than moſt people imagine. Africa was never unknown: in ancient times, and in the middle ages, its northern coaſts were inhabited by poliſhed and enlightened nations: the Carthiginians, Egyptians, Greeks, and Arabians, who, either as merchants or conquerors, penetrated far into the continent, and one way or other brought back with them a variety of knowledge, as ſtrikingly appears from the writings of the Greek geographers. But what may in an eſſential manner excite wonder, how rich a treaſure of accounts has not Herodotus, the father of hiſtory and geography, left us concerning this quarter of the globe! Many of them, *e. g.* his deſcription of the caravan-tracks, by which the Carthaginians and Egyptians travelled through North Africa, have only become clearly intelligible ſince the moſt recent diſcoveries; almoſt every one of which is likewiſe illuſtrated and confirmed by ſome paſſage in Herodotus. Another ſtriking example of this is furniſhed by the accounts of which Mungo Park, partly as eye-witneſs, partly from inquiries, has lately brought back with him concerning the river *Joliba*, which flows, in the very heart of Africa, in a direction from weſt to eaſt. Every reader who has a taſte for ſuch reſearches, will be agreeably ſurpriſed to find, that Herodotus not only knew this moſt recent geographical diſcovery; but that he likewiſe was able to give us very clear information concerning things, which the greateſt geographers of the eighteenth century only conjecture, or which are even altogether unknown. I ſhall here tranſlate the paſſage of his Hiſtory, book ii. chap. 32, 33, which relates to this ſubject; and endeavour to illuſtrate it from the "*Proceedings of the African Aſſociation*," lately publiſhed, and from Rennel's excellent new map of North Africa, annexed to that work.

"What I have hitherto related," ſays Herodotus (he had given an accurate deſcription of the courſe of the Nile, higher up than Egypt, as far as Sennaar, and even as far as Gojam) "I learned from men of Cyrene, who told me that they had been at the temple of Jupiter Ammon, and converſed with Etearchos, the king of the Ammonians. Among other topics of converſation, they had likewiſe chanced to diſcourſe of the Nile and the remarkable circumſtance that no one was acquainted with its ſources. Etearchos had then ſaid, that ſome men belonging to the Naſamones had viſited him (theſe Naſamones are a nation of Libyan origin, and dwell on the borders of the *Syrtis*, and in the next adjoining region, to the eaſt, but not far); and when he had inquired of them, whether they could not give him ſome information concerning the deſerts of the interior of Africa, they had communicated to him the following particulars: Among their countrymen ſome bold young men, ſons of their chiefs, who had executed many daring enterpriſes; and had choſen twelve from among them, by lot, who ſhould undertake a journey of diſcovery into the deſert part of Africa, and endeavour to explore more of it than thoſe who had penetrated the fartheſt before them. The young men then had ſet out, abundantly provided with water, and proviſions; and firſt had travelled through the inhabited country (*Coaſt of Barbary*); after which, they had arrived at the part of Africa that abounds with wild beaſts (*Biledulgerid*); but thence they had continued their journey through the deſert, *proceeding in a ſouth weſt direction*. After they had, during many days, wandered through an extenſive ſandy region, they had, at laſt, eſpied ſome trees in a field, had made towards them, and plucked the fruit from the trees. Men of a ſmaller ſtature than common had then come to them, had received them kindly, and became their guides. But they underſtood not their language, nor their conductors the language of the Naſamones. But they had led them through *very extenſive marſhy regions*; and after they had travelled through theſe, they had arrived in a *city*, whoſe inhabitants were all of the ſame ſtature as their conductors, *and of a colour completely black. By the city flowed a large river, and that river ran in a direction from weſt towards the riſing of the ſun*; and

and in it there were likewiſe crocodiles.' Thus far I give the narrative of Etearchos the Ammonian: I ſhall only add, that he moreover ſaid, as the Cyreneans told me, that the Naſamones had returned; and that the men, into whoſe country they had come, were all magicians. With regard to the river, Etearchos conjectured that it was the *Nile*; and this is the moſt probable opinion concerning it."

Thus far Herodotus. According to his own account, he had his information from the third hand, viz. from Cyrenean Greeks, who had heard it in *Ammonium* from Etearchos, the king of the Ammonians, to whom it was related by ſome Naſamones, countrymen of the adventurers. To give to theſe authorities their due value, it is neceſſary to be previouſly acquainted with the following particulars. The Oracle of Jupiter Ammon was not merely the temple: there was there likewiſe a ſmall ſtate, whoſe conſtitution was hiereucratical, after the form of the ancient Egyptian ſtates, and at the head of the government was a king. The ſame place was likewiſe the centre of inland commerce, becauſe through it the caravan road paſſed from Egypt to Carthage and Cyrene, and likewiſe from Egypt to Nigritia, both which have been deſcribed by Herodotus. Temples and ſanctuaries have, in the ſouthern part of the world, been in all ages the centre of commerce, as the *Kaaba* of the prophet at Mecca ſtill is; for where could this friendly conflux of different nations take place with greater ſecurity, than under immediate protection of the gods, and near their ſanctuaries? The Grecian commercial republic, Cyrene, on the northern coaſt of Africa, was certainly ſo intimately connected, and carried on ſo great a commercial intercourſe, with the Ammonians, that the head of Jupiter Ammon was the common impreſs on their coin. Hence it is evident, that the temple of Jupiter Ammon was the place where there was the greateſt probability of acquiring information concerning the interior of Africa; and certainly Herodotus could not apply to fitter perſons for intelligence, than to the Cyreneans, who came from that place; probably merchants, with whom he converſed in Egypt.

But the authority of theſe accounts acquires additional ſtrength, when we become acquainted with the people, to whom the travellers belonged, who had met with the above adventures, and from whom the accounts originated. The Naſamones were, as Herodotus informs us in another place*, a numerous nomadical nation, who derived their ſubſiſtence from their flocks of ſheep. They dwelt on the coaſt of the Mediterranean, in the eaſtern part of the *Regio Syrtica*, or the preſent kingdom of Tripoli, about what was called the great *Syrtis*, or the preſent bay of *Sidra*, nearly then in 30° north latitude, and 35° longitude eaſt from Ferro. The whole of this Syrtic land, from 28° to 35° eaſtern longitude is a ſand-land, which was therefore always inhabited by nomadical tribes, who were tributary to the Carthaginians. And of *them* principally were the caravans compoſed, which traverſed the deſerts, and were the means of keeping up the intercourſe of the Carthaginians with the countries in the interior of Africa. For this reaſon the expedition of the Naſamones is not deſcribed as a journey into a country altogether unknown: They had, ſays Herodotus, before undertaken many other bold enterpriſes; the object of their journey was only to try whether they might not penetrate farther than had hitherto been done by preceding travellers. And, although the real adventurers amounted to no more than five, yet it is very probable that their retinue was more numerous, ſo that they formed a ſmall caravan; for they were ſons of the chief men of the nation, and they carried along with them a great quantity of water and proviſions.

They traverſed, ſays Herodotus, firſt the inhabited part of Africa, and then the region abounding with wild beaſts: after which, they came into the ſandy deſert. For Herodotus divides North Africa into three regions; the moſt northern, on the Mediterranean, which we now call the Coaſt of Barbary; the region abounding with wild beaſts, or the middle region, by the Arabs called *Biledulgerid*, or the land of dates; and the ſouthern region, or the deſert. To arrive at the laſt, they were obliged to croſs the two former obliquely from north to ſouth.

On reaching the deſert, they proceeded in a *ſouth-weſt* direction; for ſo I tranſlate the προς ζεφυρον of Herodotus.—Among later writers, indeed, who expreſs themſelves with ſcientific preciſion, the *zephyr* is properly the weſt wind; but Herodotus, who knows only the four principal winds, denotes by it a weſtern direction in general. That he could not here mean *the weſt* properly ſo called, is evident from the ſlighteſt inſpection of the map of the country; becauſe they muſt otherwiſe have remained on the northern border of the deſert, and never could have traverſed it. The great caravan-road from the country of the Naſamones, as

* Herod. iv. 172.

Herodotus elſewhere informs us, went in a direction exactly ſouth: it would ſeem then, that they purpoſely took another, namely a weſtern, direction, with a view of thus penetrating through the *great deſert* of Weſtern Africa, through which, probably at that time no caravan road paſſed.

They travelled, ſays Herodotus, through a *great* deſert during *many days journeys*, (unfortunately he does not tell us their number, and certainly it had not been told him). On the other ſide of the deſert, they again reached a cultivated country, where fruit-trees grew, and *black* men dwelt, who were of a *ſtature ſmaller than common*; not dwarfs, however, for that our author certainly does not aſſert. Theſe negroes gave the Naſamones an hoſpitable reception, and became their conductors. They led them through *great marſhy regions*, to a *city*, by which flowed a *large river* in a direction from *weſt* to *eaſt*. The inhabitants of the city all reſembled their guides, and were much addicted to *magic*.

The queſtion now is, whither had theſe adventurers come? It is evident, methinks, that they were arrived in the country of the negroes, and among a negroe nation, who received them with the ſame hoſpitality which yet ſo honourably diſtinguiſhes this race of men from their barbarous neighbours, the Moors. This we learn not only from their black colour and their whole exterior appearance, by which they at firſt ſight immediately preſented themſelves to the eyes of the North Africans as a quite different race of men; but likewiſe particularly from the circumſtance, that they were all magicians; when we recollect what Mungo Park, who, as it were, conjured his way, through theſe peoples with the aid of his amulets, ſays concerning the belief in magic generally prevalent among them. Concerning their diminutive ſtature, I cannot immediately adduce any farther corroborating teſtimony: but to maintain that, in that burning clime, in the vicinity of the equator, no ſuch people may be diſcovered, would ſurely be hazarding a very precipitate deciſion.

But the phenomenon moſt worthy of attention undoubtedly is the *river* which flowed by the city in an eaſtern direction. *Is this river the Joliba?* Were theſe bold adventurers the *firſt diſcoverers* of it? And did the tradition concerning it, though its name was loſt in the deſerts, nevertheleſs by a ſeries of the moſt ſingular accidents, reach the ears of the father of hiſtory, that he might record it, to be one day, at the cloſe of the eighteenth century, again rendered intelligible?

Herodotus does not name the river, and thus far every thing remains mere conjecture. But this conjecture from ſo many quarters gains confirmation, that, at laſt, it is almoſt impoſſible to doubt.

Firſtly, if we attend to the direction of the route of our travellers, the queſtion is, *whither* muſt they neceſſarily have come? If from their native land, on the bay of Sydra, or the great *Syrtis*, they traverſed the deſert in a ſouth-weſt direction, and thus reached the country of the negroes; this muſt have happened between 15 and 35° eaſt longitude, which is about the length of the courſe of the Joliba, as will appear from a ſingle glance at Major Rennel's map. Proceeding as they did, they could not fail to arrive at the Joliba. It will however be perhaps objected, that there may poſſibly be ſome other river; for who knows how many ſuch rivers exiſt in thoſe regions of the interior of Africa? But with a perſon who, from the relations of travellers, has acquired a knowledge of thoſe parts, this objection can have no weight. Herodotus expreſsly ſays, that it was a *great* river, running from weſt to eaſt. According to the beſt accounts we poſſeſs of the weſtern half of North Africa, not only is there in thoſe regions no *ſuch* river flowing in that direction; but from the very nature of the country, as far as we are acquainted with it, there cannot well exiſt any. To the north of the Joliba is the ſandy deſert, which contains no river; to the ſouth, a chain of mountains, at the foot of which the Joliba flows, and which muſt, therefore, have been the firſt large river the Naſamones met with.

Beſides, Herodotus gives us likewiſe the following indications: Firſtly, they were obliged to paſs through *large marſhy regions*, before they reached the river; ſecondly, a city ſtood on its banks: and laſtly, crocodiles were found in the river.

The firſt-mentioned of theſe three circumſtances is highly important. According to Major Rennel's neweſt inveſtigations, the ſandy region of Africa has a ſloping declination towards the ſouth; ſo that to it ſucceeds a low marſhy tract, bounded to the north by the ſandy deſert, but to the ſouth by a chain of mountains. Here the Joliba flows, receiving in its courſe a number of ſmaller mountain rivers from the ſouth; but not even one from the north. Like other tropical rivers, it has its annual inundations, when it, more or leſs, fills the valley through which it paſſes. The Joliba is at laſt loſt,

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as far as our information yet reaches, in inland lakes and marſhes, which Major Rennel looks for in the diſtricts of Wangara and Ghana (or Caſhna). We are told of one ſuch lake in Ghana, and of three in Wangara. Theſe obſervations throw a clear light on the circumſtance related by Herodotus, that the Naſamones had been conducted through great marſhy tracts (ἑλη μεγιστα). Without paſſing through ſuch tracts, they could not poſſibly reach the Joliba. Major Rennel has, therefore, marked Wangara and Ghana as marſhy countries: they lie, however, too far to the eaſt, for us, with any degree of probability, to ſuppoſe that the adventurous Naſamones had come thither. But then we are yet wholly ignorant how far theſe marſhes extend to the weſt: from the nature and ſituation of the country we may reaſonably conclude, that they ſtretch along the greater part of the river. All that Major Rennel has ſaid concerning the lower or eaſtern half of the Joliba, whither no European has yet penetrated, is no more than conjecture drawn from ingenious combinations; and it certainly is a ſurpriſing phenomenon, that what the greateſt geographer at the end of the eighteenth century ſo happily conjectures, the earlieſt of hiſtorians and geographers was already enabled to deſcribe in expreſs terms and to relate on good authority.

It cannot now be determined with certainty which was the *city* to which the Naſamones came: however, we probably ought to look for it between *Tombuctu* and *Caſhna*. That, beſides theſe cities, there are at preſent likewiſe others on the banks of the *Joliba*, ſuch as *Huſſa*, *Tocrur*, &c. we know: the exiſtence, therefore, of a city here, even in thoſe ancient times, would not ſeem to be any thing ſtrange or incredible.

A third indication given by Herodotus, is, that the river contains crocodiles. Here the father of hiſtory knows more than even our lateſt travellers, in none of whoſe works I recollect to have ſeen any information relative to this circumſtance. It is probable that theſe creatures infeſt only the lower part of the Joliba; and the narrations of Herodotus, which have ſo often and ſo ſtrikingly been illuſtrated and confirmed by new diſcoveries, will, without doubt, be found true with reſpect to the exiſtence of crocodiles in the Joliba, whenever another traveller ſhall be able to penetrate into thoſe diſtant regions.

The conjecture which Herodotus adds at the end, and in which he coincides with the king of the Ammonians, (but which, however, is merely a ſuppoſition), that the river he had been treating of was the Nile, is connected with his hypotheſis of the courſe of the latter. It is, namely, one of the moſt ſingular of phenomena, that Herodotus deſcribes the courſe and ſtate of the Nile above Egypt to near its ſources, with an accuracy which has hardly been attained by any ſucceeding writer: only that he is miſtaken with reſpect to the *direction* of this river; as he believes, that, until its entrance into Egypt, it flows obliquely through Libya from weſt to eaſt. This error cannot be otherwiſe well accounted for, except by ſuppoſing that Herodotus had confounded the (either really, or only in imagination exiſting) weſtern branch of the Nile, or the Nile of the Negroes, with the main ſtream flowing from the ſouth. The belief of the exiſtence of ſuch a weſtern branch, as appears from the narrative of Herodotus, was then already generally prevalent in Africa. That the Joliba, however, is not this river, and that conſequently Herodotus was miſtaken in his conjecture, ſeems, at preſent, no longer to admit of a doubt. But the non-exiſtence of ſuch a ſtream is yet far from being proved: on the contrary, the belief of its exiſtence has ſo conſtantly and invariably prevailed throughout all antiquity and the middle ages, that here too we muſt wait for further diſcoveries, before we can venture to give a final deciſion.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AT a ſeaſon when the advanced price of proviſions, particularly corn, has led to the adoption of ſeveral plans for relieving the diſtreſſes of the poor, it may be of uſe to communicate ſuch as have obtained the ſanction of experience, and been found productive of very important advantages. A moderate fund, judiciouſly applied, will furniſh much more extenſive and durable relief, than double the amount inconſiderately diſpoſed of or diſtributed. If you are of opinion that a publication of the following details will be of any uſe, you will give them a place in the next number of your valuable miſcellany.

I am, Sir,

Your humble Servant,

Shrewſbury, Dec. 17, 1799. J. WOOD.

In the year 1783, a ſubſcription amounting to upwards of two thouſand pounds was raiſed at Shrewſbury for the purpoſe of purchaſing corn in the ſea-ports, in order to check the baneful ſpirit of monopoly, and reduce the very exorbitant price

that article then bore in our markets. The corn ſo purchaſed was ground into flour, and ſold to the poor at prime coſt. The meaſure was attended with the happieſt effects, the price of the article materially reduced in the market; and after ſeveral months ſale, during which the money received was applied to the purchaſe of more corn, a return was made to the ſubſcribers of 18s. 6d. in the pound, on the amount of their reſpective ſubſcriptions.

In the year 1788, a ſubſcription of betwixt two and three hundred pounds was laid out during the ſeverity of the winter in the purchaſe of coal, which was ſold to the poor at little more than half price; the ſale continued for four weeks, when the weather became more moderate, and 10s. in the pound was returned to all ſubſcribers of above 2s. 6d. The relief was extended weekly to upwards of nine hundred poor families, beſides three hundred ſingle perſons.

In the year 1794, a ſubſcription of two hundred pounds was laid out in the purchaſe of bread, which was ſold to the poor at leſs than half the price charged in the bakers' ſhops, and 10s. in the pound was returned to the ſubſcribers. One thouſand and thirty-ſix families, and two hundred and ſeventeen ſingle perſons, were relieved weekly during the continuance of this diſtribution.

In the year 1795, a ſubſcription of near five hundred pounds was laid out in the purchaſe of bread, butcher's meat, and coals, which were ſold at a reduced price. In conſequence of the very long continuance of ſevere weather, and of a very extraordinary inundation that took place on the breaking up of the froſt, the whole of this ſubſcription was applied for the relief of the poor.

Six hundred and ninety-eight pounds worth of bread, beſides coals and meat, was ſold; and upwards of 5000 individuals thus relieved twice a week, from the 17th January to the end of February.

In the autumn of the ſame year, a ſubſcription of ſeven hundred pounds was laid out in the purchaſe of 1260 buſhels of corn (which was ground into flour), in paying half price for butcher's meat, and in premiums for bringing potatoes to market. 10,991 lb. of flour, with the like quantity of butcher's meat, were ſold to the poor each week at half price, for ſeven weeks. By which means the poor of Shrewſbury, during that period, purchaſed weekly 21,982 lb. weight of the prime neceſſaries of life at half price: and a balance of 134l. was reſerved for a future occaſion.

In the beginning of the preſent year 1799, a ſubſcription of 256l. was in like manner employed in the purchaſe of coal, bread, and materials for ſoup. The poor were ſerved with 4000 quarts of ſoup *gratis*; 323 tons, 7 cwt. of coals, and 175l. worth of bread, were ſold at half price. 4612 individuals were thus relieved weekly for four weeks.

The general mode of conducting the buſineſs attending theſe diſtributions was, by appointing parochial committees who met in their ſeveral veſtries, made out liſts of the poor, and diſtributed printed tickets numbered and inſcribed with the name of the pariſh of the party applying, the number his or her family conſiſted of, and the quantity they were allowed to purchaſe. Theſe tickets the poor took to the bakers, butchers, or coal-wharf, paid half-price for the quantity allowed, and delivered up their tickets, which were called in and re-iſſued weekly; ſerving at the ſame time as checks to the accounts of the bakers, butchers, and coal merchants. The quantity of each article they were allowed to purchaſe, was in proportion to the number the family conſiſted of. A regular entry was kept in a book of each perſon's name, the number in family, and the relief allowed. The poor had a ſeparate ticket for each article. By going individually with their reſpective tickets to the butchers, or bakers, &c. the great inconvenience and loſs of time occaſioned by ſo large a body crowding together to be ſerved, was totally prevented. Contracts were made for the bread, meat, and coals, at a reduced price.

ERRATA in our laſt.

In the account of Mr. Wiche, p. 929, 1ſt col. l. 33 from the top, *for* the predominance of ſome amongſt the number; *read*, the predominance of which in ſome amongſt the number. Ditto. l. 48 from the top, *for* properly, *read* profanely.

ANECDOTES

ANECDOTES OF EMINENT PERSONS.

ANECDOTES OF SOME OF THE LEADING CHARACTERS IN THE PRESENT DUTCH REPUBLIC. FROM RIEM'S TRAVELS THRO' HOLLAND, IN 1796 AND 1797.

CITIZEN HAHN.

THERE are few on whom nature has beſtowed a more agreeable phyſiognomy than on this honeſt and great man. The traits of unaffected ſincerity, expreſſive of a truly republican ſoul, are ſpread over his whole countenance; with lineaments of a mild, compaſſionate turn of thought, and of ſtrong feelings, blended together, as it were, by the magic pencil of a Raphael. In his eye, large and full of fire, we diſcover ſtrength of mind, and the lively expreſſion of patriotic contempt of life. With theſe traits is mixed a daſh of the failing of all great men, ſelfwilledneſs and inflexibility. His energy betrays itſelf in the play of the muſcles of his face; and he commands more attention and regard than he ſeems to aim at. In ſtature he is ſhort and thick: the free uſe of his hands is not wholly in his power; and the uſe of his feet he has loſt entirely. But the laviſh hand of nature has made him ample amends for what ſhe denied him in corporeal powers, by laviſhing on him mental endowments; a quick faculty of apprehenſion, a ſound judgment, a penetration that ſeldom errs.

When the long diſcourſes of his colleagues have diſtorted and obſcured the object in debate, he, with a few words, diſpells the darkneſs, and leads back their deliberations to the queſtion. The patience with which he liſtens to the ſpeeches of ſome of the drawling repreſentatives, and notices, applies, or refutes the moſt important parts, is, as is patience in general, in him the work of education and art, and altogether contrary to his naturally fiery temperament. He is complaiſant and hoſpitable; and an attic urbanity reigns in his houſe, and an air of openneſs and candour, which prepoſſeſs the ſtranger with a favourable opinion of him and his family. His wife is worthy of the huſband, ſuch as I have here delineated him. But, Hahn's father was a *German*, and his wife is likewiſe a native of that country.

Hahn undoubtedly ſurpaſſes all the Batavian patriots in the knowledge of politics and diplomatics; and he has clearer ideas with reſpect to matters of finance, than moſt of his colleagues. The report of the Citizen Repreſentative Van der Kaſteelen is, indeed, a maſter piece of patient induſtry; but rather an hiſtorical than diplomatical compoſition. Hahn is a member of the Diplomatic Committee,* and, with Gevers, the moſt conſiderable among them. If there be any thing to blame in the conduct of this great man; it is, that he does not preſcribe to the ambaſſadors of the Batavian Republic a method more diplomatic in their negociations; and that he does not endeavour to have formed a fixed political ſyſtem for the republic, according to which the ambaſſadors might be inſtructed to act; and that men of merit be appointed to watch over the intereſts of the republic in foreign countries, in preference to ſuch as have no other claims to ſuch an office, but their willingneſs to accept a wretched ſalary, and defray the greateſt part of the expences out of their own pocket. But what can *one* man do againſt the will and pleaſure of an ignorant majority?

I was much ſtruck with his ſingular appearance the firſt time I ſaw him brought into the National Aſſembly. Two ſervants bore him, ſitting on a kind of hand-barrow, and thus carried him to his place; as, for ſome time paſt, he has been unable to walk. It is obvious how much this muſt impede the active diſcharge of the duties of his ſtation; and I am aſtoniſhed, that his unfortunate lameneſs does not produce more irkſomeneſs and ill-humour in a man of ſo lively turn as Hahn. But, perhaps nature, in forming him, mixed with the inflammable ingredients a portion of Batavian phlegm, and thus produced his happy temperament.

VON HOOFF.

Juſtum et tenacem propoſiti virum
Non ardor civium prava jubentium,
Non vultus inſtantis tyranni,
Mente quatit ſolida.

Hunc, ſi fractus illabatur orbis,
Impavidum ferient ruinæ!

Never, perhaps, was a motto more juſtly applicable than this is to Von Hooff. It would ſeem, indeed, as if the lines had been expreſsly written on this great man. Whenever I heard him ſpeak in the National Aſſembly, the above paſſage occurred to me. He is tall and athletic. Almoſt continually the marks of inward ſorrow are painted on his countenance; as he ſees affairs take a turn, that cannot poſſibly tend to the eſtabliſhment of the happineſs of his native country on a firm baſis. Traces are likewiſe diſcoverable of his former ſufferings. He had emigrated to France; and, for a

* In the year 1797.

year

year and a half, was ſubjected to Robeſpierre's tyrannic ſway. Robeſpierre, who feared the energetic man, ordered him to be guillotined: and Von Hooff's name was actually inſerted in the liſt of thoſe who had been executed. But, fortunately for the Batavian Republic, chance ſo directed it, that the executioners of the tyrant's ſanguinary commands dragged another innocent perſon, whom they miſtook for Von Hooff, out of the dungeon, and decapitated him inſtead of the latter. On the fall of Robeſpierre, Von Hooff was liberated: but the hardſhips he ſuffered in priſon had for ever undermined his health and conſtitution. In quick penetration he is ſurpaſſed by none of his colleagues; and equally excels in perſpicuity, brevity, in a good delivery, and in a lucid manner of arranging his arguments. He ſpeaks, without digreſſions, to the purpoſe, and never loſes ſight of the main queſtion. The admonitions of the preſident make no impreſſion on him, when he ſees the miſtakes or inexperience of the latter leading to the enacting of a law that may prove detrimental to the public weal. With fulminating eyes, and unſpeakable energy in his manner, I once ſaw him advance to the ſeat of the preſident, clearly explain to him the dangers which muſt enſue to the exiſting decrees, and to the general good, if he would not otherwiſe put the queſtion to the *appel nominal*. When, nevertheleſs, the decree of the 11th of March paſſed the aſſembly, he pronounced with the moſt forcible expreſſion theſe remarkable words: "If I were preſident, nothing, not even a battery of cannon planted againſt me, ſhould force me to put ſo pernicious a queſtion to the vote; not even impending death ſhould induce me to act ſo to the ruin of my country." His dejection and chagrin on that day are almoſt inconceivable; for he is actuated by a lively patriotiſm; and his body and ſoul are devoted to the welfare of his country.

On the evening of that day, I converſed with him two or three hours; and he not only concurred with me in opinion, but ſpoke with ſuch ardour of the danger of the ſtate, if the decree remained in force, that I could not liſten to him without the utmoſt admiration. But the fire of his genius conſumes, rather than warms. The phlegmatic Batavian feels it not, and is not moved by his glowing eloquence. The members of the aſſembly have either already choſen their party, and are too fond of their eaſe to beſtow thought and reaſoning on the principles they have taken for granted; or, if they have haply ſyllogized on the matter, they are too much prepoſſeſſed in favour of the opinion that reſulted from their ratiocination, to be ever induced to give it up. To them is applicable the text from Scripture, "They have eyes, and ſee not; they have ears, and hear not." If they were endowed with ſound judgment and enlightened underſtandings, they would certainly be in general convinced by the arguments of this clear-ſighted man.

I ſpoke with him concerning the finances of the republic: and I owe him the hint for the formation of a paper circulating medium, that could not poſſibly be depreciated, if emitted agreably to my plan; which is explained in the chapter on the Finances of the Batavian Republic. Courage and reſolution accompany and aid his ardent activity. He is the chief among the repreſentatives of his province; and, without a retroſpect to provincial advantages, and the privileges of his immediate conſtituents, conſtantly acts with a view to the general good of the republic one and indiviſible. For this reaſon, he ſupported with ſo much force the propoſal for an amalgamation of the debts of the ſtate, although his own conſtituents be free from debt; and prefers the advantages that will accrue to them from the proſperity of the whole republic, to the wretched calculations of his colleagues, who are not able to reckon farther than how much ready money muſt be ſacrificed for the moment. He was certainly in the right, when he ſaid to me, "If we muſt contribute our quota to the yearly deficit of ſix millions, and remain an iſolated province, is it not better, patriotically to take upon us a part of the debt, the intereſt of which does not ſurpaſs that quota, and thus form a whole?"

What ſo much wins my eſteem for this excellent man, is his love of juſtice and truth, and his exemplary diſintereſtedneſs. He never flatters any popular prejudice, with whatever ſpecious name it may be decorated. He does nothing with a view to attain the future offices of the ſtate, nor endeavours to creep into them by a ſupple ſubſerviency to the will of the majority of the aſſembly, or of the people. He marches ſtraight forward in the path he has choſen from conviction, without taking any ſide views, and without ever thinking of his own private intereſt or aggrandizement. In this, he differs widely from the generality of Batavians. Even his life, I am convinced, would ceaſe to have any value for him, if, by ſacrificing it, he could render any ſervice to his native land.

He poſſeſſes a clear underſtanding, purified

fied from all prejudices, either with reſpect to religion or any thing elſe. His manners are poliſhed; only the vivacity of his perception gives a harſhneſs to his manner of uttering his ſentiments, and a want of pliability proportionate to his conviction of the truth of what he ſays. He is as little capable of receding ftom opinions reſting on grounds which he has put to the proof, as of fleeing from the enemy in battle. Often have I beheld with pleaſure, the lofty expreſſion in his ardent eye, who in delivering his arguments he ſurveyed the aſſembly, or with conſcious ſuperiority looked down upon them, when he had with ſeverity commented on their errors.

Acquainted with the faults of the new conſtitution, with the errors and failings of his fellow-citizens, and with the important relation in which the republic ſtands with regard to the reſt of Europe, he is well qualified to become a member of the future directory, and to raiſe his country to that degree of power and glory of which it is capable. But, I much doubt, whether they will ſo rationally conſult the intereſts of the republic, as to place ſuch men as Von Hooff at the helm of the executive power. Rich ariſtocrats already ſtretch forth their hands to ſeize it; and ambitious demagogues are paving their way to it, by managing and flattering the people; and this with the view, if, to the excluſion of the true patriots, they ſhould attain the moſt important places, of throwing every thing into confuſion.

LEIDEN VON WEST BARENDRECHT

Is miniſter, or ſecretary, for foreign affairs. He is an obliging, ingenuous, and agreeable man; and, with great natural talents and acquired abilities, is free from all the failings which are uſually attributed to men in his ſtation. Unwearied, and wholly devoted to the buſineſs of his office, the republic could not poſſibly have choſen a man better qualified to fill it. His principles are in concord with the wants of his country. He has juſt ideas of the weight of the Batavian Republic in the political balance of Europe. I liſtened to him with pleaſure, at his fire-ſide, where I ventured to give vent to ſome reproaches againſt the Diplomatic Committee, which does ſo little that is worthy of the dignity of the Batavian Republic; and the miniſter explained to me its political relations, with reſpect to the other ſtates of Europe. His letters are written in a good ſtyle, with a condenſed brevity, and a delicacy of expreſſion, that are well worthy of imitation. His judgment is ſound, and ſeldom errs. But, unluckily, in republics the miniſters of every department have in general their hands tied down from acting, as every thing muſt be done according to the decrees of the national aſſembly, or of the different committees. This, however, does not prevent their having a great indirect influence, as they are the central point for all affairs and negociations.

BIOGRAPHICAL ACCOUNT OF SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, ESQ. AUTHOR OF THE NEW DOCTRINE OF PESTILENTIAL FLUIDS, NOW PREVALENT IN NORTH AMERICA.

Samuel Latham Mitchill was born in the townſhip of Hempſtead, in Queen's County, in the Province of New York, in America, near the beginning of the year 1765. His father was deſcended from a family in Cornwall, in the Weſt of England; and was the cultivator of his own eſtate. His mother was likewiſe of Engliſh extraction, from a family of the name of Latham in the County of Middleſex. It is remarkable of him, that, during ſeveral of the firſt years of his life, he was of a very ſingular white or pale complexion of the whole body, as if there were no blood within him, which condition of his ſkin was aſcribed to an extraordinary effect wrought upon his mother's mind by the ſight of a moſt beautiful waxen figure of Jeſus Chriſt, brought from the Havannah, which had not long before been captured by the Britiſh, and exhibited for a ſhow in the place where ſhe dwelt. At 8 years of age he was ſent to a common ſchool; at eleven, he commenced claſſical ſtudies, under the inſtruction of the Rev. Leonard Cutting, then the parſon of the pariſh. At the ſame place, Mr. Hentz gave him his firſt leſſons of the French tongue.

In the year 1781, he was removed from the County to the City of New York, with a view of applying to the profeſſion of phyſic: and as the City was then a garriſon for Britiſh troops, there were many opportunities of ſeeing medical and chirurgical practice in the military hoſpitals there. After the cloſe of the war, he determined to viſit Europe; and ſailed, in 1784, to France. He landed at the old town of Croiſic, in the Bay of Biſcay, and travelled up to Paris. Having paſſed ſome time there, he paſſed over to London; and, after tarrying a little while, he took his departure by land for Edinburgh. Here he attended the claſſes as a regular ſtudent of medicine; and frequented the ſeveral ſocieties eſtabliſhed there for the improvement of young men at the univerſity.

Among

Among other things, it appears, that he was a warm friend and admirer of the celebrated, though unfortunate, Dr. Brown. It appears alſo, that he was curator of the experimental committee, and member of the library committee of the Royal Medical Society; and one of a committee with Beddoes, now of Clifton, and Mackintoſh, of Lincoln's Inn, of the rights and privileges of ſtudents reſiding in the city.

He took the degree of Doctor of Phyſic in 1786, on which occaſion he defended a diſſertation on "Generation;" a piece in which he adopted Haller's doctrine of the evolution of germs. This being done, he made a tour to the eaſtern parts of Scotland, and to the Highlands, and returned, after viſiting Glaſgow, and many other places, to London, travelling deliberately through the country all the while. During theſe excurſions, the lakes in Dunbartonſhire and in Weſtmorland did not eſcape his notice. From London he made a number of excurſions; and, among others, walked, in company with his friend Mr. Dunlap, now manager of the theatre at New York, to Oxford, Woodſtock, &c. and back again. He afterwards went to Bath; and proceeded, in 1787, by the way of Falmouth, to New York.

The ſame year, he publiſhed ſome experiments on evaporation, intended as a continuation of thoſe made by the Biſhop of Landaff; and his diſcovery of muſcular fibres in the abſorbent veſſels of certain teſtaceous animals and other vermes.

Soon after this, he determined to apply himſelf to the ſtudy of the law, and removed for that purpoſe to Albany. In this he was greatly aſſiſted by the friendſhip of Mr. Chief Juſtice Yates. In 1788, we find him buſied among the commiſſioners holding a treaty with the Indians of the Six Nations at Fort Stanwix; at which the unconſtitutional ſales of land made by the natives to an aſſociation, calling themſelves the Geneſſee Company, were invalidated; and the right of ſoil, except certain ſpecified reſervations, purchaſed for the government of the ſtate of New York.

During his reſidence at Albany, he made various excurſions; and, among others, one to Lake Ontario, and another to Quebec, in both which his companion was Mr. Stephen Van Renpallaer, now Lieutenant Governor of the State. Theſe tours are eminently intereſting to every perſon who wiſhes to view the ſcenes of the great actions and events on the frontiers during the wars, when the ſtates of America were Britiſh colonies, and Canada belonged to the monarchy of France. The legiſlature of the ſtate being in ſeſſion at Albany about this time, he was permitted by Mr. Clinton, then governor of the ſtate, to gain inſight into public affairs by keeping the minutes of the council for reviſing the bills about to be paſſed into laws.

About this time, his Experiments on the Saratoga Mineral Waters were made, the more ſtriking and popular of which have been printed over and over in the periodical publications.

In 1789, the death of his father determined him to reſide at Plandome, the place of his birth; and in 1790, at the general election, he was returned one of the members of aſſembly for Queen's County. In 1791, he attended the ſeſſions as a member at the City of New York; and, as appears by the Journal of the Aſſembly, was, among other employments, one of the committee for reporting on expiring ſtatutes, and of the committee for making the new apportionment of additional repreſentatives, according to the cenſus as directed in the State-conſtitution. Mr. Watts was then ſpeaker of the houſe.

Having, during his reſidence on Long Iſland (for Queen's County is on that iſland) applied himſelf to practical agriculture, we find him engaged next with Mr. R. R. Livingſton, the Chancellor, and Mr. S. de Witt, the Surveyor-General of the State, and a number of members of the legiſlature, in eſtabliſhing a ſociety for the promotion of agriculture, uſeful arts, and manufactures. Before this ſociety he delivered the firſt public addreſs, which has been ſince publiſhed in the firſt volume of their Tranſactions. The ſociety was afterwards incorporated, and its meetings connected with the meetings of the legiſlature. The ſenators and aſſembly-men for the time being are declared to be honorary members of this ſociety. Two other volumes of Tranſactions have ſince appeared.

During this year, Mr. Mitchill was elected a Member of the American Philoſophical Society, held at Philadelphia; and likewiſe appointed a captain of light infantry in the militia then organizing in the part of the county where he reſided. About this time alſo, he received a certificate of enrollment among the Members of the Royal Society of Arts and Sciences at Cape François, an inſtitution at that time enterpriſing and reſpectable, but now partaking of the ruins of all regular eſtabliſhments in that diſtracted colony.

In 1792, the truſtees of Columbia College, deſirous of enlarging the plan of inſtruction in that ſeminary, eſtabliſhed an additional profeſſorſhip of natural hiſtory, chemiſtry, and agriculture, and appointed Mr. Mitchill to the chair. This appointmen

ment he accepted. And, as at that time there were no public lectures on botany, he volunteered in that ſcience, and performed, for ſeveral years, the duty of botanical profeſſor, in addition to the labours of his own department. Of the plan of his courſe, the chemical part of which was modelled upon the new nomenclature, he that year publiſhed a conciſe ſyllabus.

The Royal Society of Edinburgh, in 1793, elected him one of their foreign aſſociates.

He made to the Senatus Academicus of Columbia College, in 1794, a report on the ſtate of learning there, which was diſtributed about for public information, and is preſerved in the ſecond volume of the Acts of the Agricultural Society.

He publiſhed, in 1795, his firſt ideas on the ſubject of Peſtilential Fluids, in a pamphlet on the Gazeous Oxyd of Azote, and on the Alteration in the Nomenclature; wherein he propoſed to obliterate "azote," and to ſubſtitute "ſepton." He has ſince given to the public in America many pieces on what he terms *ſeptic acid* and *its gas*. To thoſe inquiries he was prompted by the ſevere viſitations of the yellow fever, or plague, in the Atlantic cities of North America. Theſe reſearches have ſince been very much enlarged on by him, in a ſeries of letters addreſſed to his correſpondents.

During the year of 1796, he took an extenſive tour through the State of New York, in the vicinity of Hudſons River, purſuant to an appointment of the Agricultural Society, to examine the mineral productions of the adjacent country, particularly in reſpect to *coal*; as *wood*, the common fuel of New York, was become extravagantly dear. His report on the mineralogy of ſuch places as he viſited, was publiſhed after his return. And during this year, his doctrine of ſepton or azote, which he had detailed more at large in his public academical courſe, was made the ſubject of an able and excellent Diſſertation by Mr. Saltonſtall; a performance, at this day, much prized and ſought after. About this time, Mr. Mitchill was appointed a phyſician of the large State-hoſpital of New York.

He attended, in 1797, as one of the delegates to the convention held at Philadelphia, for deviſing means to leſſen the evils of African Slavery. He was this year too choſen a Fellow of the Academy of Arts and Sciences at Boſton. And about the ſame time we obſerve him engaged in editing, together with Dr. Edward Miller, and the late much lamented Elihu H. Smith, a quarterly periodical work, called the MEDICAL REPOSITORY, a kind of philoſophical journal, a publication now grown into high reputation. His doctrine of ſepton was by this time further enlarged and commented upon by Dr. Bay, in his Inaugural Diſſertation on Dyſentery.

This year likewiſe Mr. Mitchill was elected a Member of the Legiſlative Aſſembly of the City of New York, and attended the ſeſſions at Albany, now the ſeat of government, during the winter 1798. And it was during this ſeſſions he received information of his having been choſen a Correſponding Member of the Hiſtorical Society of Maſſachuſetts. In the courſe of 1798, his doctrine of peſtilence was farther adopted by Dr. Lent, in a Diſſertation upon the Mode of extinguiſhing it by *Alkalies*. And this year it was that Mr. Mitchill appears to have devoted as much time as he could ſpare from other employments, to inveſtigate this almoſt unexplored part of ſcience, to collect and arrange the facts, and to render them capable of juſt interpretation, by generalizing them into a ſyſtem.

To go into the particulars of this extenſive inquiry, would be too prolix for this place. Many of his letters and eſſays on theſe ſubjects may be ſeen in the two volumes of the "Medical Repoſitory," before mentioned.

During the two laſt years, Dr. Prieſtley has from time to time addreſſed to him a ſeries of letters in defence of the doctrine of Phlogiſton, in which all his new experiments made at Northumberland are detailed. Mr. Mitchill has propoſed to accommodate the contending chemiſts, by an alteration in the nomenclature, exchanging "hydrogene," and ſubſtituting "phlogiſton" in its place, as publiſhed in Feb. 1798, in Nicholſon's Journal. But the French philoſophers, for whoſe conſideration they are more particularly intended, have as yet made no reply. This is probably in part owing to the preſent interrupted intercourſe between the United States and France. Dr. Prieſtley's experiments are contained in the before mentioned work.

In the autumn of 1798, he had a touch of the peſtilence himſelf, but it was not very violent. And during the winter of 1799, we obſerved him buſied with the magiſtrates, merchants, and health-officers in deviſing ways and means to guard againſt ſo terrible an affliction. It is ſaid, he is engaged ſtill in proſecuting his inquiries into the origin, nature, and extinguiſhment of peſtilence.

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

THOMSON.

(Communicated by the Earl of Buchan.)

Memorandum of Thomſon, *the Poet, collected from Mr. William Taylor, formerly a Barber and Peruke-maker, at Richmond, Surry—now blind. Sept.* 1791.

Q. MR. Taylor, do you remember any thing of Thomſon, who lived in Kew-lane ſome years ago?—— Thomſon.

Q. Thomſon, the poet?—Aye, very well. I have taken him by the nofe many hundred times. I ſhaved him, I believe, ſeven or eight years, or more; he had a face as long as a horſe; and he ſweat ſo much, that I remember, after walking one day in ſummer, I ſhaved his head without lather by his own deſire. His hair was as ſoft as a camel's—I hardly ever felt ſuch; and yet it grew ſo remarkably, that if it was but an inch long, it ſtood upright an end from his head like a bruſh.—[Mr. Robertſon confirmed this remark.]

Q. His perſon, I am told, was large and clumſy?—Yes; he was pretty corpulent, and ſtooped forward rather when he walked, as though he was full of thought; he was very careleſs and negligent about his dreſs, and wore his clothes remarkably plain. [Mr. Robertſon, when I read this to him, ſaid, 'He was clean and yet ſlovenly, he ſtooped a good deal.']

Q. Did he always wear a wig?—Always in my memory, and very extravagant he was with them. I have ſeen a dozen at a time hanging up in my maſter's ſhop, and all of them ſo big that nobody elſe could wear them. I ſuppoſe his ſweating to ſuch a degree made him have ſo many, for I have known him ſpoil a new one only in walking from London.

Q. He was a great walker, I believe?—Yes; he uſed to walk from Malloch's at Strand on the Green near Kew Bridge, and from London, at all hours in the night; he ſeldom liked to go in a carriage, and I never ſaw him on horſeback. I believe he was too fearful to ride.—[Mr. Robertſon ſaid, he could not bear to get upon a horſe.]

Q. Had he a Scotch accent?—Very broad—he always called me *Wull*.

Q. Did you know any of his relations?—Yes; he had two nephews [couſins?] Andrew and Gilbert Thomſon, both gardiners, who were much with him. Andrew uſed to work in his garden and keep it in order at over hours; he died at Richmond, about eleven years ago, of a cancer in his face. Gilbert, his brother, lived at Eaſt Sheen with one Squire Taylor, till he fell out of a mulberry tree and was killed.

Q. Did Thomſon keep much company?—Yes; a good deal of the *writing-ſort*. I remember Pope, and Paterſon, and Malloch, and Lyttelton, and Dr. Armſtrong, and Andrew Millar the bookſeller, who had a houſe near Thomſon's in Kew-lane. Mr. Robertſon could tell you more about them.

Q. Did Pope often viſit him?—Very often; he uſed to wear a light-coloured great coat, and commonly kept it on in the houſe; he was a ſtrange ill-formed little figure of a man; but I have heard him and Quin, and Paterſon, talk together ſo at Thomſon's, that I could have liſtened to them for ever.

Q. Quin was frequently there, I ſuppoſe?—Yes; Mrs. Hobart, his houſekeeper, often wiſhed Quin dead, he made her maſter drink ſo. I have ſeen him and Quin coming from the Caſtle together at four o'clock in a morning, and not over ſober you may be ſure. When he was writing in his own houſe, he frequently ſat with a bowl of punch before him, and that a good large one too.

Q. Did he ſit much in his garden?—Yes; he had an arbour at the end of it, where he uſed to write in ſummer time. I have known him lie along by himſelf upon the graſs near it, and talk away as though three or four people were along with him —[This might probably be when he was reciting his own compoſitions.]

Q. Did you ever ſee any of his writing?—I was once tempted, I remember, to take a peep; his papers uſed to lie in a looſe pile upon the table in his ſtudy, and I had longed for a look at them a good while: ſo one morning while I was waiting in the room to ſhave him, and he was longer than uſual before he came down, I ſlipped off the top ſheet of paper and expected to find ſomething very curious, but I could make nothing of it. I could not even read it, for the letters looked like all in one.

Q. He was very affable in his manner?—O yes! he had no pride; he was very free in his converſation and very cheerful, and one of the beſt-natured men that ever lived.

Q. He ſeldom was much burthened with caſh?—No; to be ſure he was deuced long-winded; but when he had money, he would

would ſend for his creditors and pay them all round; he has paid my maſter between 20 and 30l. at a time.

Q. You did not keep a ſhop yourſelf then at that time?—No, Sir; I lived with one Lander here for 20 years, and it was while I was prentice and journeyman with him that I uſed to wait on Mr. Thomſon. Lander made his majors and bobs, and a perſon of the name of Taylor in Craven-ſtreet in the Strand made his tie-wigs. An excellent cuſtomer he was to both.

Q. Did you dreſs any of his viſitors?—Yes; Quin and Lyttelton, Sir *George* I think he was called.—*He* was ſo tender-faced I remember; and ſo deviliſh difficult to ſhave, that none of the men in the ſhop dared to venture on him except myſelf. I have often taken Quin by the noſe too, which required ſome courage let me tell you. One day he aſked particularly if the razor was in good order, proteſted he had as many barbers' ears in his parlour at home, as any boy had of bird's eggs on a ſtring, and ſwore, if I did not ſhave him ſmoothly, he would add mine to the number. "Ah," ſaid Thomſon, "Wull ſhaves very well, I aſſure you."

Q. You have ſeen the Seaſons, I ſuppoſe?—Yes, Sir; and once had a great deal of them by heart (he here quoted a paſſage from ſpring). Shepherd, who formerly kept the Caſtle Inn, ſhewed me a book of Thomſon's writing, which was about the rebellion in 1745, and ſet to muſic, but I think he told me not publiſhed. [I mentioned this to Mr. Robertſon, but he thought Taylor had made a ſmall miſtake; perhaps it might be ſome of the patriotic ſongs in the maſque of Alfred.]

Q. The cauſe of his death is ſaid to have been taking a boat from Kew to Richmond, when he was much heated by walking?—No; I believe he got the better of that; but having had a batch of drinking with Quin, he took a quantity of cremor-tartar, as he frequently did on ſuch occaſions, which with a fever before carried him off. [Mr. Robertſon did not aſſent to this.]

Q. He lived I think in Kew Foot-Lane?—Yes; and died there; at the furtheſt houſe next Richmond Gardens, now Mr. Boſcawen's. He lived ſometime before at a ſmaller one higher up, inhabited by Mrs. Davis.

Q. Did you attend on him to the laſt?—Sir, I ſhaved him the very day before his death; he was very weak, but made a ſhift to ſit up in bed. I aſked him how he found himſelf that morning,—"Ah, Wuil," he replied, "I am very bad indeed." [Mr. Robertſon told me, he ordered this operation himſelf as a refreſhment to his friend.]

Taylor concluded by giving a hearty encomium on his character.

This converſation took place at one of the alcoves on Richmond Green, where I accidentally dropped in. I afterwards found it was a rural rendezvous for a ſet of old invalids on nature's infirm liſt; who met there every afternoon in fine weather, to recount and comment on the "tale of other times."

I inquired after Lander, and Mrs. Hobart, and Taylor of Craven-ſtreet, but found that none of them were ſurviving. Mrs. Hobart was thought to have a daughter married in the town called Egerton; but it was not likely from the diſtance of time, that ſhe could impart any thing new.

Taylor told me the late Dr. Dodd had applied to him ſeveral years ago for anecdotes and information relative to Thomſon.

Park Egerton, the bookſeller, near Whitehall, tells me, that when *Thomſon* firſt came to London, he took up his abode with his predeceſſor Millan, and finiſhed his poem of Winter in the apartment over the ſhop; that Millan printed it for him, and it remained on his ſhelves a long time unnoticed; but after Thomſon began to gain ſome reputation as a poet, he either went himſelf, or was taken by Mallet, to Millar in the Strand, with whom he entered into new engagements for printing his works, which ſo much incenſed Millan his firſt patron, and his countryman alſo, that they never afterwards were cordially reconciled, although Lord Lyttelton took uncommon pains to mediate between them.

The two following Epitaphs are ſaid to have been written by Mr. JAMES THOMSON, *Author of the Seaſons, but I know not on what Authority.*

ON SOLOMON MENDES, ESQ.

Here lies a man who never liv'd,
Yet ſtill from death was flying;
Who, if not ſick, was never well,
And dy'd—for fear of dying!

ON MR. JACOB MENDES.

Here Jacob lies, grave, juſt and ſage,
The chaſteſt perſon of the age;—
Who, had he been in Joſeph's place,
Had dy'd, not run away—alas!

The following Epitaph on THOMSON *himſelf was publiſhed in a paltry Edition of his Works, about the Year* 1788.

Others to marble may their glory owe,
And boaſt thoſe honours ſculpture can beſtow;

Short-liv'd renown!—that every moment muſt
Sink with its emblem, and conſume to duſt.
But Thomſon needs no artiſt to engrave,
From dumb oblivion no device to ſave;
Such vulgar aids let names inferior aſk,
Nature for him aſſumes herſelf the taſk;
The Seaſons are his monuments of fame,
With them to flouriſh, as from them it came.

RETROSPECTIVE STATUTES.

Retroſpective ſtatutes are in all caſes unconſtitutional: nothing indeed can excuſe them except an extraordinary emergency; and no emergency whatever ſhould allow them a place in the penal code. There are two inſtances of retroſpective ſtatutes in our law. The one was in the 22d year of *Henry* the eighth; from the preamble of which it appears, that one *John Rooſe*, a cook, had thrown poiſon into a pot of gruel, which was prepared for the biſhop of Rocheſter's family, whereby he poiſoned ſeventeen perſons, two of whom died in conſequence. *John Rooſe*, therefore, is declared guilty of high treaſon, and ordered to be thrown into boiling water. The other caſe occurred in the 2d and 3d of Philip and Mary. The preamble of the act recites a malicious and groundleſs appeal of robbery by one *Bennet* againſt *Giles Rufford*, on which *Rufford* having been acquitted, and having afterwards procured a conviction of *Bennet* for a malicious proſecution, *Bennet* not only paid 40l. to two men for the actual murder of *Rufford*, but likewiſe ſupplied them with javelins and a dagger for that purpoſe. Horrible as this offence was, yet *Bennet*, not having been preſent at the commiſſion of the murder, could only be conſidered as an acceſſary; and therefore, as the law ſtood, would have been intitled to the benefit of clergy, of which therefore he was by this ſtatute deprived. Now, in the caſe of *Rooſe*, this ſtatute was in every reſpect improper and unneceſſary; it was not only retroſpective, but was making a confuſion of crimes, which the legiſlature ſhould always avoid; and without it, *John Rooſe* was puniſhable by the exiſting laws, although he might not by them be boiled in his own kettle. And in the caſe of *Bennet*, however juſt the indignation of the legiſlature againſt him was, it ſhould never have induced them ſo far to violate the principles of legiſlation, in order to add to the puniſhment of an individual.

VOLTAIRE.

During Voltaire's laſt viſit to Paris, he was fatigued with the congratulations of almoſt every rank and deſcription. A young author, who had a much larger ſtock of vanity than of merit, thought it his duty to do homage to the *Neſtor* of literature. On being introduced, he thus began his complimentary addreſs:—"Great man, to day I am come to ſalute you as *Homer*;—to-morrow I will ſalute you as *Sophocles*;—next day as *Plato*:"—he would have proceeded, but was interrupted by Voltaire ſaying, "Little man, I am very old; could you not pay all your viſits in one day?

POETICAL IMITATION.

Whether the following well-known and beautiful lines be the production of Shakeſpeare, or ſome other child of harmony, it may probably be a gratification to ſome readers to ſee the ſame, or very ſimilar, ideas cloathed in the lyric language of Gallus—For the ſake of facilitating the compariſon, I ſhall tranſcribe the verſes of both authors.

TAKE, oh! take thoſe lips away,
That ſo ſweetly were foreſworn;
And thoſe eyes, the break of day,
Lights that do miſlead the morn:
But my kiſſes bring again,
Seals of love, but ſealed in vain.
Hide, oh! hide, thoſe hills of ſnow,
Which thy frozen boſom wears;
On whoſe tops the pinks that grow
Are of thoſe that April wears:
But firſt ſet my poor heart free,
Bound in thoſe icy chains by thee.

PASSIONATE PILGRIM, xviii.

Lydia, bella puella, candida,
Quæ bene ſuperas lac, & lilium,
Albamque ſimul roſam, rubidam,
Aut expolitum ebur Indicum.
Pande puella, pande capillulos
Flavos, lucentes ut aurum nitidum;
Pande puella collum candidum,
Productum bene candidis humoris.
Pande puella ſtellatos oculos,
Flexaque ſuper nigra cilia.
Pande puella genas roſeas,
Perfuſas rubro purpuræ Tyriæ.
Porrige labra, labra corallina,
Da columbatim mitia baſia:
Sugis amentis partem animi:
Cor mihi penetrant hæc tua baſia!
Quid mihi fugis vivum ſanguinem?
Conde papillas, conde gemipomas,
Compreſſo lacte quæ modò pullulant.
Sinus expanſa proffert cinnama:
Undique ſurgunt ex te deliciæ.
Conde papillas, quæ me ſauciant
Candore, & luxu nivei pectoris.
Sæva! non cernis quod ego langueo?
Sic me deſtituis, jam ſemimortuum?

ORIGINAL

ORIGINAL POETRY.

ON THE DEATH OF TIPPOO SAIB.

THE warriour bard, whoſe lifted arm of old
Thunder'd at Marathon, o'er Aſia's hills,
A towering ſpectre, hail'd in hymns of death
And ſongs of battle, Hyder's powerful Son;
Who great amid the wreck of nations ſtood,
And in the wreck of nations, frowning, fell.
When angry planets lour'd and hoſtile kings,
And high the trumpet clang'd the funeral knell
Of warring hoſts, and armies ſank around,
The Sultan, graſping in his iron hand,
Wielded the doom of empires, wielded high,
Reſiſtleſs as a God, the ſubject Eaſt
In all its powers, and all its hundred realms.
Though fate and heaven withſtood, and earth and hell,
Th' unconquerable tyrant ſcorn'd to live
From empire ſever'd, and he died a king:
Dark as the parting ſtorm he ruſh'd abroad,
And ſwept the world before him!—
Warriour! like thee, the ponderous ball ſhall know
The clanging trumpet ſound its final doom,
'Till Darkneſs o'er the ſtorm of ages rears
His iron ſceptre, and the nations die;
Like thee, the ball, by ſtrength reſiſtleſs hurl'd
To bordering chaos, drag the fates of men,
And dimly to the waſte of hoſtile ſtars
And hoſtile ſyſtems roll the ſtately ſcene
Of thrones and powers and empires and their kings.

J. P.

Written in the DUCHESS *of* CHANDOS' WOODS *at Southgate, on the Evening of the 29th Day of May*, 1799.

WHAT penſive mourner ſtrikes upon my ear,
And to the wild woods tells his ſorrowing tale?
Whoſe plaintive note calls up this ſtarting tear?
'Tis thine, ſweet melancholy nightingale!
O ever grateful is thy varying note!
(When all the buſy hum of day is gone)
With ſimple ſounds thou ſtrain'ſt thy little throat:—
The airy trill, the Dorian monotone.

Yet ſay, ſweet bird, why breathe this ſaddening ſtrain?
Thy ſoft complainings ſorrow all the grove.
Has fate burſt thro' thy little nuptial chain,
Or brutal man bereft thee of thy love?

Thou haſt no need to bow at fortune's ſhrine,
Or waſte the bloom of life t' increaſe thy ſtore;
O were *my* deſtiny ſo bleſſ'd as thine,
I would not aſk the gods to grant me more!

But I, denied e'en nature's gifts to ſhare,
Doom'd in *propitious love* a curſe to find;
My morning days in ſorrow ſpent and care,
Muſt leave *earth's greateſt happineſs* behind!

Alas! how oft theſe woods I've careleſs ſtray'd,
And muſing liſten'd to each rural ſound!
How oft reclin'd beneath the ſummer's ſhade,
And rapt'rous view'd the verdant fields around!

How oft, with him* on earth I held moſt dear,
Theſe devious paths I've jocund pac'd along;
Or penſive, at the hour of eve to hear,
Sweet Philomel, thy ſoft melodious ſong!

Thoſe halcyon days for ever now are fled,
And the ſad memory flings around a gloom!
Sudden he fell—he dropp'd his lovely head,
Cropt like a May-day flower in all its bloom!

But what avails all grief and idle tears?
They'll ne'er revive his cold forſaken clay;
Nor will the boaſted heaven of *future* years
Chaſe the *paſt* gloom, to hope a brighter day.

The far-off village bells with jocund ſound
Fill the dark air as with ſome magic charm;
And ſwing their gentle cadence all around,
To glad the penſive, ruffled ſpirits calm.

O could they ſoothe a ſoul eſtranged from reſt,
Or ſtay the throbbings of a woe-worn heart!
Could they aſſuage the anguiſh of *my* breaſt,
Then in theſe ruſtic joys I'd bear a part!

But Cynthia now withholds her phoſphor ray,
Nor ſheds around her ſoft religious light:
Farewell, ſweet woods! I haſten far away,
And cloſe all hope of *future* joy, in night!

Temple. IGNOTUS.

TO AN EARLY SNOW-DROP.

In the Manner of Burns, the Ayrſhire Bard.

LUR'D by the ſmile of ſoft'ring heav'n,
The modeſt ſnow-drop of the vale,
Steals timid thro' the *kindred* ſnows around,
And bows her boſom to the paſſing gale.
Ah, ſeek again, ſweet flow'r, the earth's fond breaſt;
For here thy tender form ſhall never reſt.

Chill blows the ſtorm around the flow'r,
The ſun his partial beam wi'draws;
Trembling ſhe ſees the tempeſt low'r,
And, ſick'ning at the hoarſe winds' *bra*,
Drops her white head, and ſhuts her weary'd *ee*;
And ſoon by ſtorms uptorn her faded beauties ſee!

---

* Mr. George Cadogan Morgan, of Southgate, an ornament to the world; who, but for ſome tender lines (imitated from the "*Quis deſiderio ſit pudor*," &c. of Horace) which appeared in the Morning Chronicle, had died unſung, but, O! not unlamented! *Ebeu!* "*meminiſſe dolor, oblivi ſci nefas!*"

Child

Child o' the flattering Spring, o'er thee I'll wend,
And ſoftly tell a *ſympathetic tale*;
Then o'er thy faded beauties weeping bend,
And will thee ſiſter of my fortune "hail;"
Ah! that like thee too, I could cloſe mine *ee*,
And never *mair life's brattling** tempeſts ſee.

Soft *blaws* the gale upon mine opening years,
And fancy's dazz'ling meteor rays
Glint† gaily on the *diſtant* world,
And promiſes me genial days;
That youthful pleaſure in my boſom *glowers*,‡
Soft'ning the fairy ſcene *wi'* rapture's tender ſhowers.

'Mong yon rude rocks above the clouds,
Warm paſſion high an altar rear'd
To noble Friendſhip's holy name;
And ſoon the cherub Hope appear'd
Twining wi roſy wreathes the hallow'd fane,
And ſang of ſweets that ſhould for *aye* remain.

* * * * *

My *ſang* is o'er. The ſtorm deſcends
And ah the fyren Hope is *gane!*
On my cold breaſt *ilk* flowret fades,
Ilk infant joy is i' the wane.
And now I yield me to the tempeſt's rave,
And envy thee, pale, wintry flow'r, thy quiet grave.

RUSTICA.

THE MANIAC.

AS I ſtray'd o'er a common on Cork's rugged border,
While the dew-drops of morn the ſweet primroſe array'd,
I ſaw a poor female, whoſe mental diſorder
Her quick glancing eye and wild aſpect betray'd;
On the ſward ſhe reclin'd, by the green fern ſurrounded,
At her ſide ſpeckled daiſies and crow-flowers abounded;
To its inmoſt receſs her poor heart had been wounded,
Her ſighs were unceaſing, 'twas Mary le More.

Her charms by the keen blaſts of ſorrow were faded;
Yet the ſoft tinge of beauty ſtill play'd on her cheek;
Her treſſes a wreath of pale primroſes braided,
And ſtrings of freſh daiſies hung looſe on her neck;
While with pity I gaz'd, ſhe exclaim'd "Oh! my mother!
"See the blood on that laſh, 'tis the blood of my brother;
"They have torn his poor fleſh, and they now ſtrip another;
"'Tis Connor, the friend of poor Mary le More!"

"Tho' his locks are as white as the foam of the ocean,
"Thoſe ſoldiers ſhall find that my father is brave;
"My father!" ſhe cry'd with the wildeſt emotion,
"Ah! no, my poor father now ſleeps in the grave;
"They have toll'd his death-bell, they've laid the turf o'er him;
"His white locks were bloody, no aid can reſtore him;
"He is gone! He is gone! and the good will deplore him,
"When the blue wave of Erin hides Mary le More."

A lark, from the gold-bloſſom'd furze that grew near her,
Now roſe, and with energy caroll'd his lay;
"Huſh! huſh!" ſhe continued, "the trumpet ſounds clearer;
"The horſemen approach; Erin's daughters, away!"
Ah! Britons, 'twas foul, while the cabin was burning,
And o'er her pale father a wretch had been mourning!
Go hide with the ſea-mew, ye maids, and take warning,
Thoſe ruffians have ruin'd poor Mary le More.

"Away! bring the ointment! Oh! God! ſee thoſe gaſhes!
"Alas! my poor brother, come dry the big tear;
"Anon we'll have vengeance for thoſe dreadful laſhes,
"Already the ſcreech-owls and ravens appear;
"By day the green grave, that lies under the willow,
"With wild flowers I'll ſtrew, and by night make my pillow,
"Till the ooze and dark ſea-weed, beneath the curl'd billow,
"Shall furniſh a death-bed for Mary le More."

Thus rav'd the poor Maniac in tones more heart-rending
Than Sanity's voice ever pour'd on my ear,
When, lo! on the waſte, and their march to'ards her bending,
A troop of fierce cavalry chanc'd to appear
"Oh! the fiends!" ſhe exclaim'd, and with wild horror ſtarted,
Then thro' the tall fern, loudly ſcreaming, ſhe darted;
With an overcharg'd boſom, I ſlowly departed,
And ſigh'd for the wrongs of poor Mary le More.

SONNET

* *Brattle*, in the Scottiſh dialect, to rage.
† *Glint*, to peep.
‡ *Glower*, to beam or ſparkle.

SONNET.

IF ſocial converſe ever charm'd the ear
Of thoſe whom adverſe fate has far removʼd
From all they valu'd, and from all they lovʼd;
How ſweet it is, when haply they ſhall hear
The voice of ſympathy, and mark the tear
By feeling, ſenſe, and ſentiment approvʼd!
How dead to each were thoſe that yet unmovʼd
Could view them, and not hold the object dear!
No ſtoic, *Mary*, I with ſcorn reject
The ſtoic's creed, if ſuch his creed it is,
To ſlight, indignant, every tranſient bliſs,
And treat the ſympathies with rude neglect.
Pleas'd I have met thee, and my trembling heart
Shrinks from the dreaded ſentence---We muſt part!

BACCHUS AND APOLLO.

IMITATED FROM THE GERMAN

BY DR. ARNOLD.

I.

BACCHUS is a jolly boy,
And Bacchus we will follow;
He's open, gen'rous, bold, and free,
And better than Apollo.

II.

Apollo's ſoft, effeminate,
Bacchus briſk and jolly;
He always ſhews an honeſt face,
Diſperſing melancholy!

III.

Bacchus is the god of wine;
Apollo's god of ſqueakers;
He, quiv'ring, ſhakes his lyre and lute,
While Bacchus rings his beakers!

IV.

Thus Bacchus has his muſic too,
And maſter Pol ſurpaſſes;
Pol ſcrapes all day; Bac plays all night,
Tuning his muſic-glaſſes.

SONNET, ON SEEING MR. FREEBAIRN'S ITALIAN LANDSCAPES,

BY THE REV. DR. LETTICE.

FULL twice nine ſuns their annual courſe have roll'd,
Since o'er bright Italy my footſteps ſtray'd,
Since with enchanted gaze theſe eyes ſurvey'd
Her pearly ſkies, her ſeas of liquid gold,
Her lakes' pure azure, fabled fountains old,
Her foreſts wild, in which the Fauns have play'd,
Her Apennines, in verdure here array'd,
There pinnacled with rocks, or ruins bold,
Or villas lifted high to court the clime---
Yes, ſuch the term; and each fair image held
Its lov'd impreſſion long; but tyrant Time
Had marr'd the vivid forms; vainly repell'd.
His power, till Freebairn's tints recall'd their prime;
And rapture, erſt ſo warm, my boſom ſwell'd

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domeſtic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

MR. WAKEFIELD is at preſent employed upon a tranſlation from the Greek of the excellent moral and political Eſſays of Dio Chryſoſtom; and the work will ſpeedily make its appearance in one volume, octavo.

Dr. AIKIN has juſt completed a ſecond volume of Letters to his Son, which will be publiſhed early in January.

Dr. REES, the able editor of the laſt edition of Chambers' Cyclopædia, is preparing for the preſs a quarto edition of that work, corrected to the preſent time, and conſiderably improved and extended in its plan.

A periodical miſcellany for the uſe of young perſons of both ſexes in ſchools, is about to be undertaken by ſome perſons of the firſt reſpectability in the literary world. Its objects are at once to gratify the love of novelty in books, which is ſo conſpicuous in youth, by a periodical ſupply of valuable and unexceptionable matter, and by giving place to prize-queſtions of various kinds and degrees, to excite an enlarged ſpirit of exertion, and emulation in the minds of tutors and their pupils. The title is to be *The Monthly Preceptor*.

Mr. SHIELD is preparing for publication a ſcientific and important muſical work, the object of which is, to facilitate the acquiſition of the harmonic art, by ſimplifying the laws of harmony, and diveſting the ſcience of its preſent forbidding complexity.

Dr. SHAW of the Britiſh Muſeum, is engaged upon a large and complete work of natural hiſtory.

Meſſrs. A. and C. R. AIKIN will begin their morning courſe of lectures on chemiſtry and chemical arts, to ladies and gentlemen, on Tueſday, the 4th of February, at eleven o'clock.

Dr. WATKINS's Biographical Dictionary,

nary, in one large volume, will not be ready for publication till about the middle of January.

The lovers of Oriental literature will be pleaſed to hear, that a tranſlation of ſeveral odes by *Hafiz*, the Anacreon of Perſia, is now almoſt ready for publication;—the literal verſion is accompanied by a poetical paraphraſe, and prefaced by a biographical and critical account of this celebrated poet; compiled from the beſt authorities, both manuſcript and printed, by the Rev. Mr. HINDLEY of Mancheſter.

Capt. SCOTT, the tranſlator of *Ferijhta*'s Hiſtory of India, the *Behar Danaſh*, &c. will ſhortly publiſh a volume of miſcellaneous tales and romances, collected from various Arabian and Perſian authors.

Major OUSELEY's "*Oriental Geography*" (which we mentioned in our laſt number), will be ſpeedily followed by the firſt volume of a very extenſive and laborious work on the general Hiſtory of Perſian Literature, which will contain notices and anecdotes of above fifteen hundred Perſian authors and manuſcripts.

The inoculation for the VACCINE POX has been carried on extenſively in the courſe of the preſent year, and it appears to have afforded ſufficient proof that it deſtroys the capability of the human conſtitution, with regard to the variolous infection; and is generally a much ſlighter diſeaſe than the inoculated ſmall-pox. On theſe points there ſeems to be but one opinion among experienced profeſſional men. On ſome other points there exiſts a difference of opinion; but in whatever way theſe ſhall be decided, great advantages muſt ſtill remain from the ſubſtitution of the vaccine for the ſmall-pox. To ſatisfy, however, more generally the public mind, to accelerate the introduction of the ſubſtitute inoculation, and to clear up ſome obſcure points, but eſpecially to extend the benefit of the new practice, we are happy to be able to announce the commencement of an INSTITUTION *ſolely for* THE INOCULATION OF THE COW-POX. We learn, that at the weſt end of the town a little ſociety has been formed of gentlemen of the medical profeſſion, who have held a few meetings at Dr. PEARSON's houſe, to which ſome other friends of the members were invited, in order to organize the intended inſtitution; and in conſequence a conſiderable progreſs has been already made in this laudable deſign. It is propoſed to inoculate the poor, who attend with letters of recommendation at the inſtitution; and, when it ſhall be neceſſary, to attend them at their own habitations. Medicines, and perhaps ſome articles of diet, may be afforded. A temporary houſe is fixed upon in Clifford-ſtreet. The eſtabliſhment is honoured with the protection of His Royal Highneſs the DUKE OF YORK, *as Patron*.—The Medical Eſtabliſhment are, George Pearſon, M.D. Lawrence Nicholl, M. D. *phyſicians*.—Thomas Keate, Eſq. John Raſt, Eſq. *conſulting ſurgeons*.—Robert Reete, Eſq. John Gunning, Eſq. *ſurgeons*.—Auguſtus Brande, Eſq. Francis Rivers, Eſq. and Mr. Everard Brande, *viſiting apothecaries*. The other departments are not yet completely arranged; but the whole will be officially announced to the public in a very ſhort time, and the practice will commence with the firſt day of the new year. Although Dr. WOODVILLE's name does not appear among the phyſicians (the propriety of which may be eaſily imagined, from his connection with another hoſpital), we are aſſured, that he moſt liberally aids the Inſtitution with his ſervices in other reſpects.

When we announce to the ſubſcribers to *Lavater's Phyſiognomy* and the public at large the completion of that work, conſiſting of forty-one numbers, printed on imperial quarto, we mention not a common work. It bears the following title: *Eſſays on Phyſiognomy, deſigned to promote the Knowledge and the Love of Mankind; by J. C. Lavater of Zurich. Tranſlated from the Author's laſt Edition in French, by H. Hunter, D. D. Illuſtrated by near ſix hundred Plates, accurately copied, comprijing more than fifteen hundred Subjects; with the Addition of many intereſting Duplicates after well known Originals, engraved by, or under the Direction of, Thomas Holloway*. The execution of this work, the reſult of more than ten years' unremitted application, eſpecially on the part of the engraver, has given the greateſt ſatisfaction to the ſubſcribers; and we believe it is not going too far, when we pronounce it to be the fineſt print book that ever appeared in this or any other country. It conſiſts of five volumes, imperial quarto, and is ſold for thirty pounds, elegantly half-bound. A proſpectus of this work may be had, price ſix-pence, of the publiſhers Meſſrs. Murray and Highly, Fleet-ſtreet.

The Society for *promoting medical and chirurgical Knowledge*, who publiſhed the firſt volume of their *Tranſactions* in 1793, which was well received, have a *ſecond volume* very nearly ready for the preſs. Among other reſpectable contributors to this

this work, we ſhall mention the names of *Dr. Fordyce*, *Dr. Hunter*, *Dr. Baillie*, and *Everard Home, Eſq.*

The ſecond volume of the Medical and Phyſical Journal, conducted by Doctors BRADLEY and WILLICH, has juſt been completed, and the work proceeds in monthly numbers, ſupported by an extent of correſpondence and patronage, that has not been before equalled in this country.

Knowledge and learning, as well as agriculture and commerce, are rapidly advancing on the other ſide of the Atlantic. The very reſpectable *American Philoſophical Society, held at Philadelphia, for promoting uſeful Knowledge*, we find, have publiſhed the *fourth* volume of their Tranſactions, in quarto, the ſame ſize with thoſe already publiſhed. It is juſt imported into this country, and contains a great number of valuable papers on philoſophical ſubjects, mathematics, mechanics, natural hiſtory, antiquities, topography, trade, &c. &c.

Mr. WILL and Dr. WILLICH announce a monthly German Muſeum, on a very promiſing and intereſting plan; and, as is uſual, the new year gives birth to a variety of projects of monthly publications, which, it is more than probable, will not exiſt till its cloſe.

Mr. SALZMANN, maſter of an academy in Germany, and author of a popular work for children, entitled, *Elements of Morality*, thinking that ſufficient attention has not been given to exerciſe the body in education, has drawn up a courſe of plays or games for that purpoſe, under the title of *Gymnaſticks for Youth*, a tranſlation of which will appear early in this month, illuſtrated with plates, in one octavo volume.

The enormous price of paper and rags, occaſioned in great part by an unprincipled monopoly of one or two wholeſale ſtationers in London, has compelled the principal London publiſhers to reſolve not to print any new work of conſequence till paper can be procured at a fair and moderate price. It is to be lamented in this inſtance, as in ſeveral recent caſes of monopoly, that the diſcounting accommodation of the Bank of England, inſtead of ſerving trade, is thus vilely abuſed, and converted into a means of injuring and oppreſſing the ſtaple manufactures of this country.

A work, entitled *the Parent's Aſſiſtant*, was publiſhed a few years ago by Miſs EDGEWORTH, author of a great part of *Practical Education*, and was received as might be expected from a work which ranks in the firſt claſs of books, for the amuſement and inſtruction of children, having gone through ſeveral editions. She has added a number of entertaining ſtories, and we underſtand that her bookſeller intends to publiſh a little volume on the firſt day of every month, to commence on the firſt of January, that children may look forward to their ſtory-book, as well as ladies and gentlemen their magazine or review. This work may make eight or ten volumes at 1s. 6d. each.

Early Leſſons for Children by Miſs EDGEWORTH, are in the preſs: they are intended, as Mrs. Barbauld's and Mrs. Trimmer's were, for children beginning to read.

Mr. EDGEWORTH's Primer, containing a new and expeditious method of teaching children to read, is in the preſs.

A Tranſlation of the Medical Inſtitutions of Burſenus, by W. C. BROWNE, is ſo far advanced, that the firſt volume will be publiſhed in the courſe of January.

Dr. DUNCAN's Annals of Medicine for 1799, will appear in few days.

Caſtle Rackrent, an Hibernian Tale, taken from facts, and from the manners of the Iriſh Squires before the year 1782, is ready for publication. This little work will throw great light upon the manners and character of the Iriſh; and few, we believe, will be found to furniſh more amuſement. A gloſſary is prefixed; but, unlike moſt other gloſſaries, it abounds with entertainment as well as information.

In the courſe of the next month will be publiſhed, the fifth edition of the Account of the Shrewſbury Houſe of Induſtry, by J. WOOD. To this edition will be prefixed a copious introduction, containing extracts from the writings of Bacon, Locke, Child, Cary, Fielding, Townſend, Eden, Ruggles, Good, Saunders, &c. &c. on the parochial ſyſtem; deductions from their combined ſentiments; obſervations on the wages of the poor; on the very different ſituations of the town poor from that of the country or cottage paupers; a circumſtance not adverted to, though certainly requiring very ſerious conſideration, in order to the eſtabliſhment of any well digeſted plan for ameliorating their condition. A review of the objections that have been advanced againſt poor-houſes, and houſes of induſtry. A ſtatement of facts, tending to prove, that it is not neceſſary to provide upon ſo large a ſcale as has been propoſed, for the general employment of all the parochial poor. Remarks upon the abſurdity both of indiſcriminate allowances, and indiſcriminate confinement to a poor-houſe; and the importance of diſcrimination, as the grand hinge upon which every plan of parochial reform ought to

turn. Conſiderations on the comparative utility of houſes of induſtry in towns, and in country pariſhes; on the law of ſettlements, removals, and paſſes; on friendly ſocieties, and on the utility of a national board for attending to the concerns of the parochial poor. The account of the Shrewſbury houſe will be conſiderably enlarged; and an appendix added, containing a detail of ſeveral recent regulations, for the purpoſe of effectually providing for œconomy, and guarding againſt waſte, peculation, and fraud, in the management of its internal concerns.

The eighth volume of Medical Tracts and Obſervations by Dr. Simmons is in the preſs, and will be publiſhed in a few weeks.

Dr. GEORGE PEARSON (lecturer on medicine and chemiſtry) has ready for publication, a new edition, very much improved, of his *New Chemical Nomenclature*, with all the tables that are neceſſary for a ſtudent; and ſuch alterations and additions as are requiſite to ſhew the ſtate of chemical ſcience to the preſent time. Duplicates of the tables are ſold with the work, to thoſe who wiſh to hang them up in the ſtudy or laboratory.

Mr. BIDLAKE has a poem in the preſs, to be publiſhed by ſubſcription, entitled *the Summer's Eve.*

Early in this month will be publiſhed, *An Enquiry into the elementary Principles of Beauty in the Works of Nature and Art; to which will be prefixed an Introductory Diſcourſe on Taſte, by* W. THOMSON, *illuſtrated with thirteen Plates; in quarto.* In this work Mr. THOMSON has controverted ſome of the opinions of Mr. BURKE and others, and given proofs that he poſſeſſed a conſiderable ſhare of taſte and learning. Some memoirs of him will be prefixed. He was one of the few learned painters this country had to boaſt of, and, we believe, was the oldeſt portrait painter in London. He died at an advanced age, ſoon after this work was finiſhed from the preſs.

Mr. W. PETHER of Hereford, has invented ſome eſſential improvements in the conſtruction of ſhips, and other marine veſſels. His various models have for their object to prevent ſhips from being ſo liable to upſet, from pitching and rolling, from miſſing ſtays in tacking, and from running on a lee-ſhore.

Mr. JOHN PEARSON, ſurgeon of the Lock-Hoſpital, and Aſylum, and of the Public Diſpenſary, will commence his ſpring courſe of lectures on the principles and practice of ſurgery, on Monday, January the 20th, at ſeven o'clock in the evening.

The following is the proceſs for making the beſt ink, as communicated by an eminent manufacturer of this uſeful article. In ſix quarts (beer meaſure) of clean water, either ſoft or hard, boil, for about an hour, four ounces of the beſt Campeachy logwood, chipped very thin acroſs the grain, adding from time to time, *boiling* water to ſupply in part the loſs by evaporation; ſtrain the liquor while *hot*, and ſuffer it to cool: if the liquor is then ſhort of five quarts, make it equal to this quantity by the further addition of cold water; one pound of bruiſed blue galls, or twenty ounces of the beſt common galls, are then to be added; a paſte prepared by triturating four ounces of ſulphat of iron (green vitriol) calcined to whiteneſs, half an ounce of acetite of copper (verdegris) with the above decoction is then to be well incorporated with the maſs, together with three ounces of coarſe brown ſugar, and ſix ounces of gum Senegal or Arabic. All the materials are to be put into a ſtone bottle of ſuch a ſize as to half fill it, the mouth is to be left open, and the bottle to be well ſhaken twice or thrice a day. In about a fortnight it may be filtered, and kept in well ſtopped bottles for uſe. The only caution requiſite is to protect it from the froſt, by which it would be conſiderably injured.

A late experiment of Mr. MUSHET's throws conſiderable doubt on the ſuppoſed converſion of iron into ſteel by means of the diamond. Mr. Muſhet had for ſome time been induced to ſuppoſe, that at very high temperatures crucibles and ſimilar veſſels are penetrable by the carbonaceous part of common fuel, rendered volatile by an intenſe heat; in conſequence of which he encloſed ſome iron ſhavings in cloſed double crucibles *without a diamond*, and found that after they had been expoſed in this ſituation for about an hour in a good furnace, they were converted into a button of ſteel, apparently of the ſame kind as that obtained in the experiment of the French chemiſts, and which they attributed to the combination of the diamond with the iron.

The laſt volume of the Philoſophical Tranſactions contains an important paper of Mr. BIGGIN's relative to the quantity of gallic acid and tanning principle found in the bark of various trees. Theſe two ſubſtances were confounded under the general name of *aſtringent principle*, till the admirable experiments of M. Seguin, who firſt ſhewed the difference between the gallic acid,

acid, the baſis of ink and black dyes, and *tannin*, or the tanning principle which, when united with ſkin, converts it into leather; the gallic acid by corrugating the ſkin is of diſſervice in the proceſs of tanning. From Mr. BIGGIN's paper it appears that the Huntingdon or Leiceſter willow contains a greater quantity both of gallic acid and tannin than even the oak; and that the proportion of gallic acid in the wood of the common willow is to that contained in oak bark as nine to ten; that therefore the Huntingdon willow may be ſubſtituted with advantage in all caſes inſtead of oak bark; and that as a dye the common willow is very little inferior to the oak; and the aſh is quite equal to it.

Our hiſtorical readers will be pleaſed to learn, that the *Lectures on Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory* of the late Dr. CAMPBELL, *principal of Mariſchal College, Aberdeen*, are ſo far advanced at the preſs that they may be expected by the middle of the month. Theſe were always conſidered by his ſtudents as the moſt valuable part of his courſe of lectures. A life of the author, drawn up by the Rev. George Skene Keith, of Keith-Hall, Aberdeenſhire, with his portrait, engraved by Miſs Watſon, will be prefixed to this publication, which will form two volumes in octavo.

The Philoſophical Magazine, publiſhed by Profeſſor FICHTE and NIEDHAMMER, at Jena, has been prohibited at the univerſities of Leipzig and Wittenberg, by a mandate of the Elector of Saxony.—— The following proclamation, relative to the ſame ſubject, has been publiſhed at Göttingen:

"*George* III. by the Grace of God, &c. &c. Whereas the Philoſophical Journal, publiſhed at Jena by Profeſſor FICHTE and NIETHAMMER, contains highly ſcandalous and generally dangerous principles, We are urged by our paternal care, for the wellfare of our ſubjects, to prohibit the circulation of ſaid Journal in our German dominions.—— We therefore prohibit all bookſellers, printers, &c. &c. to ſell, keep, or order the ſaid Journal from their correſpondents, on pain of confiſcation, and the payment of a fine of 50 dollars, *ad pios uſus*. The ſame prohibition applies to our inland and foreign poſt-offices, reading-ſocieties, &c. &c."

Beſides the Philoſophical Journal, the Regency of Hanover alſo has prohibited lately the following books: 1. *Veneſtes graues Ungeheuer*. 2. *Des Politeciſhe Thierkreiſs*. 3. *Das Camäleon*. 4. *Obſervante Almanach*; *and* 5. *Satyriſcher Almanach*.

The rage for German literature is not confined to England alone, it being equally, if not more prevalent, in France, where the tranſlations of WIELAND's, KOTZEBUE's, LAFONTAINE's, and SCHILLER's works are read with uncommon avidity. Even the works of the abſtruſe Profeſſor KANT, have found a tranſlator, and are more generally ſtudied than in our country. The Dutch poſſeſs an excellent metric tranſlation of the celebrated Meſſiah of KLOPSTOCK, the German Milton, and a Latin and Dutch verſion of KANT's Metaphyſical Works, but ſeem to be averſe to the naturalizing of the productions of the comic and dramatic muſe of the Germans. Even Spain, which till of late beheld the progreſs of ſcience in England, France, and Germany, with apathy, has within theſe two years paſt given a favourable reception to the productions of the German muſe. WIELAND's *Don Silvio de Roſalva*, SCHILLER's *Don Carlos*, and GROSSE's *Genius*, which in this country is known by the name of *The Horrid Myſteries*, having been tranſlated of late into the Spaniſh language. In Ruſſia all German Claſſics, Reviews, and Magazines, are read in the original, and to be met with in the libraries of almoſt all opulent literary gentlemen. At court no other language is ſpoken than German and Engliſh.

Air-balloons. TETU BRISSY, the ſame who laſt year in France aſcended into the air with his horſe, is now trying experiments on the direction of balloons, the reſults of which promiſe happier effects than the trials hitherto made. This invention is rendered the more difficult, becauſe it is neceſſary to find a power which may be oppoſed to the action of the wind. This power being found, it will be eaſy to alter its direction, and to combine it in a number of ways with motion of the balloon. BLANCHARD endeavoured to direct aeroſtatic machines, by means of wings; but without the deſired effect, as the expence of the power is immenſe. The eaſieſt means to attain ſuch a power is the riſing and falling of the balloon, which is effected by throwing out ſome of the ballaſt, or by opening the vent to let out the hydrogen gas. But it is apparent, on the ſlighteſt conſideration, how limited theſe means are, as after a few trials the whole ſtore of ballaſt and proviſions will be exhauſted. TETU BRISSY regulates this aſcending and deſcending, by throwing out a weight faſtened to a rope, and hauling it up. During the time in which the weight is falling, the balloon riſes, and ſinks while he is pulling it up. The deſcent of the weight is retarded by means of a parachute, for the purpoſe of effecting a

greater riſing of the balloon with the ſame expence of ballaſt. Experiments on this ſubject are now making with a very large balloon at Bellevue; but the inventor has not yet publiſhed any of the reſults.

From W. H. MULLER's Tables on the Population, &c. of the Pruſſian dominions, it appears that in the Electorate of Brandenburg, from the year 1718 to 1727 inclusive, the number of births exceeded the number of deaths 45,173; and in the years 1778 to 1798 inclusive, 96,431. The number of deaths in theſe ten years amounted to 206,213: the mean proportion for ſingle years being 20,621. Eighteen perſons died at the age of 100 years, ſeven at 101, three at 102, and fifteen at the age of 103 years. There died of the ſmall-pox 19,238, the medium number for ſingle years being 1,924; of the meaſles 9,473, mean number 947; of conſumptions 25,017, mean number 2,501; Suicides 354, mean proportion for ſingle years, 26 of the male, and 9 of the female ſex.—In the *Neumark* in the years 1789 to 1798 inclusive, the births exceed the deaths by 30,099. The number of deaths amounted in theſe years to 71,879; mean proportion for ſingle years 7188. Of the perſons who died, 16 attained the age of 100 years, two of 101, one of 102, and 9 of 103 years. Of the ſmall-pox there died 7,021, mean number 702; of the meaſles 3130, mean number 337; Suicides 97, of which the mean proportion for each year is 6 of the male, and 4 of the female ſex.

The King of Sardinia poſſeſſed a very valuable manuſcript, conſiſting of ten folio volumes, which he eſteemed ſo much, as not to ſuffer it to be taken out of his cloſet. His favourites only were permitted to examine it in his preſence. This manuſcript was the fruit of the labours of PIRRO LIGOLIO, a very great architect, who died in the year 1780. Having obtained a large fortune by inheritance, and being a paſſionate lover of his art, he had no deſire to gain any pecuniary advantage by his literary occupations, and ſpent all his time in ſtudying the monuments of antiquity. Rome containing a greater variety of valuable ruins of ancient ſplendour, than any other city on the globe, he ſtudied theſe ſplendid wrecks of art with more zeal and aſſiduity, than perhaps ever an architect did before him. He traced on all the ſeven hills, the veſtiges of the ſtreets and public places of ancient Rome, of temples, theatres, aqueducts, baths, and palaces; made uſe of every intelligence which he could find in books; meaſured every thing with great exactneſs, and thus ſucceeded in repreſenting Rome, as nearly as poſſible, as it had exiſted at the times of the Cæſars. The unfortunate King of Sardinia was obliged to leave this treaſure, as well as every thing valuable, behind him, and the manuſcript now is in the poſſeſſion of the French.

Citizen LAMARCK, Member of the National Inſtitute, has juſt publiſhed at Paris, a work on Meteorology, in which he attempts to ſolve the queſtion ſo frequently diſcuſſed, "*Whether the moon has any ſpecific influence on our atmoſphere?*" After a long courſe of obſervations, LAMARCK is of opinion, that the principal cauſe of the changes in the atmoſphere, is to be found in the aſcenſion and declination of the moon above and below the equator. "It is well known," he obſerves, "that every time the moon traverſes the equator, ſhe remains for the ſpace of fourteen days in a northern or ſouthern hemiſphere. In this manner every lunar month produces a revolution of the moon in the zodiac, which revolution may be divided into two diſtinct periods, and occaſions two peculiar atmoſpherical conſtitutions, a northern and a ſouthern. The winds which prevail during the firſt of theſe conſtitutions, are ſouth-ſouth-weſt, or weſterly winds, as the moon at that time aſcending towards the north, diſlodges a portion of atmoſpheric air, and gives a direction from the ſouth towards the north, and thus occaſions ſoutherly winds, which local circumſtances generally direct towards the weſt. It is in this conſtitution that tempeſts prevail. During a ſouthern conſtitution, the prevailing winds are generally north, or north-weſt, and frequently, eſpecially in ſummer, north-eaſt and eaſterly. In proportion as the moon declines below the equator, in her approach to the ſouth-pole, ſhe carries with her a quantity of atmoſpheric air in the direction of her declination from north to ſouth. During this conſtitution, the weather is generally calm." LAMARCK admits that concurrent circumſtances may increaſe or diminiſh the moon's influence in different declinations, ſuch as the apogees and perigees of that planet, her oppoſition to and conjunction with the ſun, the ſolſtices, and above all the ſolar equinoxes. From a proper obſervation of the combination of theſe circumſtances, he concludes that a probable expectation may be formed of the nature of the weather, which will prevail in any of the twenty-four atmoſpherical conſtitutions into which the year is divided.

Botany. PAUL KITAIBEL, an eminent chemiſt and botaniſt, and adjunct profeſſor

feſſor of theſe ſciences, in the univerſity of Peſt, is now publiſhing in conjunction with, and under the patronage of, a Bohemian nobleman, Count WALDSTEIN, two excellent works, which will greatly add to our knowledge of Hungary in general, and in particular be highly intereſting to the botaniſt. In the botanical work, at leaſt 200—300 new ſpecies of plants will appear, and not a few entirely new genera. Profeſſor KITAIBEL is for ſome years, during ſeveral months, annually to make, at the expence of the Hungarian government, a phyſico botanical tour through Hungary.

THE NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. WILKINS FOR A GUM.

MR. STEPHEN WILKINS, merchant, of Worceſter, for a gum to be uſed in calico-printing, dated November 24.

His deſcription of the invention is as follows:

To half a ton weight of ſcraps of pelts, or ſkins, or pieces of rabbit ſkins, or ſheeps trotters, add three hundred and fifty gallons of water, and boil them together for ſeven or eight hours, or until it becomes a ſtrong ſize. Then draw it off, and, when cold, weigh it. Warm it again, and to every hundred weight, add four gallons of the ſtrongeſt ſweet wort that can be made from malt, or twenty pounds weight of ſugar, and when incorporated, take it off and put it into a caſk for uſe.

This ſubſtitute for gum may be uſed by calico printers in mixing up nearly all kinds of colours. By uſing a ſixth part only of gum with it, it will improve the gum, and be a ſaving of 200 per cent; but without gum, of 400 per cent. It will alſo improve and preſerve the paſte ſo much uſed by printers.

MESS. WILLIAMS'S FOR BOOK-BINDING.

JOHN and JOSEPH WILLIAMS, ſtationers in Holywell-ſtreet, for a newly invented and improved method of book-binding which produces freedom in the opening. Dated November 4.

This invention conſiſts of the application of a back of a ſemicircular, ſemioval, or any other curved form, turned a little at the edges, made of iron, ſteel, copper, braſs, tin, or any other metal, ivory, bone, wood, vellum, paper, leather, or any other material, capable of retaining a firm ſituation. This ſtiff back being put on the book before bound, in ſuch manner as juſt to cover, but not to preſs, the edges of the paper, will, when the book is opened, prevent it from ſpreading on either ſide, and cauſe it to riſe in any part which is opened to a ſtrait and level ſurface.

The method adopted by Meſſrs. Williams in binding theſe books, is to forward the paper in the uſual manner, cut, cloth-ed, and boarded (or half boarded) and the firm back to be faſtened at the ſides, through holes, by vellum, or ſecured by encloſing it in vellum, or forrel paſted down, or drawn through the boards.

Theſe improved account books are ſold at common prices.

MR. BELL'S FOR A POCKET FASTENING.

JAMES BELL of Chancery-lane, taylor, for a pocket-faſtening to prevent the loſs of property. Dated November 4, 1799.

This invention conſiſts in the application of a light and delicate ſteel frame and ſpring to the opening of the pocket. The frame opens and cloſes by means of hinges, and is faſtened, when ſhut, by means of a ſpring and ſcrew.

MR. MURDOCK'S FOR STEAM ENGINES.

Mr. WILLIAM MURDOCK, engineer, of Redruth, Cornwall, for a method of conſtructing ſteam engines, Dated Auguſt 29, 1799.

Mr. MURDOCK's *firſt* improvement is to bore the metallic cylinders and pumps of ſteam engines by means of an endleſs ſkrew worked in a tooth wheel. This, he conceives, produces a more equable and ſteady motion than any of the methods now in uſe.

Secondly, he ſimplifies the conſtruction of the ſteam veſſel and ſteam caſe in engines conſtructed on Mr. Watt's principle, by caſting the ſteam caſe of one entire cylinder, to which the cover and bottom of the working cylinder are attached. Within this is placed the working cylinder, or ſteam veſſel, which is fitted tight at both ends: *or*, he caſts the cylinder and ſteam caſe in one piece, of a ſuitable thickneſs, and bores a cylindric interſtice between the ſteam caſe and ſteam-veſſel, leaving the two cylinders attached at one end, and he cloſes the other by a ring of metal.

Thirdly, He ſimplifies the conſtruction of the ſteam-valves, or regulators and working gear in Mr. Watt's double engine

gine, and his new invention conſiſts in connecting together the upper and lower valves ſo as to work with one rod or ſpindle, and in making the ſtem or tube which connect them hollow, and ſerving an eduction-pipe to the upper end of the cylinder. Two valves thus anſwering the purpoſe of four.

Fourthly, He conſtructs a rotative ſteam engine on a new plan, and to which it would be impoſſible for us to do juſtice without the aid of copper-plates. We ſhall therefore refer the curious and intereſting part of our readers to the drawings and ſpecification at the Petty Bag Office, in Chancery.

MR. GILLISPIE FOR PRINTING CALICOES.

Mr. WILLIAM GILLISPIE, of Anderſon, near Glaſgow, calico-printer, for an improved method and proceſs of printing, colouring, or ſtaining, linens, calicoes, or other cloths. Dated April 30, 1799.

The method or proceſs which Mr. GILLISPIE invented, is chiefly diſtinguiſhed from the method or proceſſes already practiſed in painting cloths, by its enabling the painter, on coloured grounds, to produce figures or ſpots, conſiſting of white, with or without a variety of colour, or coloured figures or ſpots; and to place theſe figures or ſpots, whether they conſiſt of white, or any colour or colours, upon the goods, in as exact and determinate a correſpondence of ſituation, with regard to each other, as the coloured figures painted on white grounds in the ordinary way. For obtaining which object, inſtead of uſing bleached cloths in their ſimple whitened ſtate, and printing, impreſſing, or laying on them, in this ſtate, ſuch ſubſtances as are fit for making the particular ſpots or figures, meant to be impreſſed or repreſented on the ſaid cloth, capable of being dyed, and of retaining colours; and inſtead of printing, impreſſing, or laying on the ſaid cloths, in the ſaid whitened ſtate, ſuch acids, or other ſubſtances, as are capable of preſerving the particular ſpots or figures, ſo meant to be impreſſed or repreſented on the ſaid cloths, from being dyed, that is, preventing them from retaining colours, and conſequently keeping the ſaid laſt mentioned ſpots or figures white. He firſt, by means of a blotching machine, or by any other convenient method, impregnates the cloths he is to print with a proper mordant or colour-fixing ſubſtance. He then dries the cloths, and afterwards rinſes or otherwiſe frees them from the gum, or other ſuperfluous matter mixed with the mordant. Then, after again drying and properly ſmoothing them, he prints, impreſſes, or lays on ſuch parts of the cloths as he wiſhes to remain ultimately white, ſome vegetable acid, or other ſubſtance capable of diſcharging the mordant, or of deſtroying its effects in fixing colours on the parts ſo printed, impreſſed, or covered with ſuch vegetable acid, or other ſubſtance. If he wiſhes to have another colour or other colours in the ſaid cloth, beſides the ground-colour and white, then, either before or after laying on the ſaid acid, or other ſubſtance for deſtroying the mordant or its effects, he prints, impreſſes, or lays on the cloths, ſuch other mordant or mordants as may be neceſſary and proper for producing, along with the ground-colour, and the figures or ſpots in white produced in the way above mentioned, when the cloths are dyed, a variety of colours, or ſpots or figures, on the part ſo printed, impreſſed, or covered with ſuch other mordant or mordants. If he does not wiſh to produce any white figures or ſpots on the cloth, he omits the proceſs above detailed for this purpoſe, namely, the printing, impreſſing, or laying on the cloths ſome vegetable or other acid, or other ſubſtance capable of deſtroying the mordant, or the effects of the mordant, with which they are at firſt impregnated; and, in this caſe, he prints, impreſſes, or lays on the cloths the other mordant or mordants above mentioned; which produce, when the cloths are dyed, a variety of colours or figures on the parts ſo printed, impreſſed, or covered with the other or laſt-mentioned mordant or mordants. The number and variety of ſpots and figures may be thus multiplied and varied at pleaſure, by the application of appropriate or correſponding mordants. After the cloths have undergone the operations above mentioned, in the different caſes above detailed, they are dried, and then rinſed and cleaned, and afterwards dyed, or the colours raiſed, in the uſual or common way.

The following is a detailed account of an operation of printing by this method. After the cloths have been whitened, bleached, or fitted as uſual for printing, they are run through a blotching machine, or otherwiſe impregnated with a mordant or colouring fixing ſubſtance; ſuch mordant being varied, according to the particular colour intended to be afterwards dyed, or brought up, by means of proper dying ſtuffs, well known to printers. The cloths are next to be dried, and then rinſed through warm water, with or without other

other ingredients commonly uſed for cleaning them from the gum, or other ſuperfluous matter mixed with the mordant. They are then dried and calendered, or otherwiſe ſmoothed and prepared, ſo as to fit them for the application of the blocks or plates for printing. He then prints, impreſſes, or lays on ſuch parts of the cloths whereon he wiſhes to produce white ſpots or figures, a diſcharging acid, or proper ſubſtance, thickened properly with gum, or other fit ſubſtance; and, if no other colour is wanted beſides the ground-colour and white ſpots or figures, the goods are dried, then rinſed, and afterwards dyed as uſual. If other colours, or coloured figures or ſpots, are wanted, then, before removing the goods from the table or preſs, the proper mordant or mordants for ſuch other colours are printed, impreſſed, or laid on thoſe parts of the cloths where ſuch colours, or coloured figures or ſpots are wanted, with proper blocks or plates, ſo as to make theſe other colours, or coloured figures or ſpots, correſpond with the white ſpots or figures that will ariſe from the application of the diſcharging acid or ſubſtance. Sometimes it is expedient, before printing, impreſſing, or laying on the diſcharging acid or ſubſtance on the parts of the cloths to which it is to be applied, to print, impreſs, or lay the other mordant or mordants on thoſe parts of the cloth where the other intended colours, or coloured ſpots or figures, are meant to be impreſſed or repreſented, which may be occaſionally varied, as circumſtances may require. In either way, an exact correſpondence of ſituation is obtained between the white and coloured ſpots or figures. If no other white ſpots or figures are wanted, the uſe of the diſcharging acid or ſubſtance is omitted. When the goods have remained a ſufficient time to fix or dry, after the operation, they are rinſed and cleaned, and afterwards dyed with the uſual materials, and in the uſual way fitted for raiſing the colours which are produced by the mordant or mordants with which they have been impregnated, impreſſed, or printed. When the dying is finiſhed, they are to be rinſed in warm water with bran, or other cleaning material; and, in many caſes, it is neceſſary and uſeful, both for clearing the white ſpots or figures, and reducing the colours to the intended ſhade, to paſs the cloths through a proper quantity of oxygenated muriatic acid, or its compounds; after which, rinſing in clean water will make the goods fit for drying and finiſhing.

A CORRECT LIST OF NEW BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS.

The following is offered to the Public as a complete Liſt of all Publications within the Month.—Authors and Publiſhers, who deſire an early Notice of their Works, are entreated to tranſmit copies of the ſame.

BIOGRAPHY.

Select Eulogies of Members of the French Academy, with Notes, by the late *M. D'Alembert*. Tranſlated from the French, with additional Notes, by *J. Aikin*, M. D. 2 vols. 12mo. 10s. boards. Cadell and Davies.

COMMERCE.

Strictures on the Aſiatic Eſtabliſhment of Great Britain. By *William Playfair*, Author of the Commercial and Political Atlas, &c. Wherein is explained the true Intereſt of the Eaſt-India Company; and to reconcile, with advantage to that Body, the Pretentions of individual Traders to a Participation of Eaſtern Commerce. 4to. 14s. Carpenter and Co.

DRAMA.

The Tournament, a Tragedy, imitated from the celebrated German Drama, intitled *Agnes Bernauer*; which was written by a Nobleman of high rank, and founded on a fact that occurred in Bavaria about the year 1435 By *Mariana Starke*, Author of the Widow of Malabar, Letters from Italy, &c. 2s. Phillips.

Management, a Comedy, as performed at the Theatre-Royal, Covent-Garden. By *Frederick Reynolds*. Longman and Rees.

The Wife Man of the Eaſt, a play, performing at the Theatre-Royal, Covent-Garden from the German of *Kotzebue*, by Mrs. *Inchbald*, 2s. Robinſons.

The Writing Deſk, or Youth in Danger, a play, literally tranſlated from the German of *Kotzebue*, 2s. 6d. Robinſons.

More Kotzebue! or, The Origin of my own Pizarro, a Farce, 1s. Bell and Dean.

EDUCATION.

An Abridgement of Mr. Ruddiman's Rudiments and Grammar of the Latin Language, with a Vocabulary, Engliſh and Latin. By *G. Chapman*, L.L.D. 1s. 3d. Cadell and Davies.

HISTORY.

Annals of the French Revolution; or, An Account of its principal Events. With Anecdotes and Characters hitherto unpubliſhed. By *Bertrand de Moleville*, Miniſter of State. Tranſlated by *R. C. Dallas*, Eſq. from the original Manuſcript. 4 vols. 8vo. 1l. 1s. boards. Cadell and Davies.

LAW.

Report of adjudged Caſes in the Court of Common Pleas, during the time Lord Chief-Juſtice Willes preſided in that Court. With ſome new Caſes determined in the Houſe of Lords, the Courts of Chancery and Exchequer; taken

taken from the Manuſcripts of Judge Willes. By *Charles Durnford*, Barriſter, folio, 2l. 2s. Butterworth.

Mr. Eſpinaſſe's Reports of Caſes argued and ruled at *Niſi Prius*, from Michaelmas Term to Hilary Term 1799, 5th Number, which completes the 2d Volume. 5s. Butterworth.

A Treatiſe on the Law of Legacies. By *R. S. Donniſon Roper*, Eſq. Barriſter, 8vo. 4s. 6d. boards. Butterworth.

Supplement to Viner's Abridgement of the modern Determinations of the Courts of Law and Equity. 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 8s. boards.

Practical Forms deſigned as an Appendix to the Practice of the Court of King's Bench, in perſonal Actions. By *William Tidd*, Eſq. 8vo. 10s. 6d. Butterworth.

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The ſecond number diſplays a curious ſpecimen of our ancient Britiſh grandeur, viz. all the different works which conſtitute a complete ANCIENT BARONIAL CASTLE.

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A Print of H. R. H. Monſieur Comte D'Artois, engraved by Audinot, from a picture by H. P. Danloux. Price 7s. 6d. Proofs 12s.

WARD has made another engraving from Sir W. Beechey's very fine portrait of his Majeſty, the Prince of Wales, and Duke of York, at a Review.

Portrait of Mallet Du Pan, from an original picture painted by J. F. Rigaud, R. A. and engraved by James Heath. Price 7s. 6d. Proofs 15s. *Thompſon.*

The print of Samſon, engraved by F. Bartolozzi, R. A. from an original picture by J. F. Rigaud, R. A. in the council-room of the Royal Academy. (5. 2. 4.) Price 1l. 1s. Proofs 1l. 11s. 6d. *Thompſon.*

The medals of the Royal Academy have been delivered to Meſſrs. Smirke, ſons of the royal academician of that name. The firſt gold medal was for a painting, the ſubject *Samſon betrayed by Dalilah*, a moſt exquiſite performance; the ſecond was a ſketch, *Jacob wreſtling with the Angel.* The ſecond gold medal was for a drawing in architecture.

The ſilver medals were adjudged to Meſſrs. Findlater and Rainback, for the beſt academical figures; and for the beſt model to Mr. Tindarelli. Mr. Wilſon complimented the young ſtudents, and exhorted them to perſevere.

Medals are engraved and publiſhed at one ſhilling each, of Lord Howe, Lord St. Vincent, Lord Duncan, Lord Nelſon, Sir J. B. Warren, Lord Spencer, Sir Sidney Smith, Sir Ralph Abercromby, Marſhall Suwarrow, Archduke Charles, and a Thankſgiving Medal on the Victory of the Nile.

The paſſion for collecting portraits may probably

probably have ariſen from an ambition of reading *the mind's conſtruction in the eye*, and reaſoning from the philoſophy of phyſiognomy on the analogy between the features and the diſpoſition. Be that as it may, the *rage* has conſiderably increaſed; and the publication of Granger's Biographical Hiſtory giving a kind of clue to young collectors, where to find the different portraits; books of every deſcription have been ranſacked for portraits for the port-folio, which has been again deſpoiled to illuſtrate either hiſtory or biography; and Clarendon's Hiſtory, or indeed any other book, has been decorated with thoſe labours of Faithorne, Hollar, Paſs, or Vertue, which were originally deſtined to volumes of inferior note. To ſuch a pitch has this been carried, that the late Mr. Gulſton told the writer of this article, that he poſſeſſed upwards of three and twenty thouſand portraits of either Engliſhmen or ſuch eminent perſons as had at ſome period of their lives viſited this iſland. But his prints were aſſembled at a time when collecting portraits was neither ſo univerſal, nor ſo violently followed, as it has been ſince; by which means the choſen few who were ſeized with the holy zeal of illuſtration, had a larger field than the labourers of the preſent day, who, coming at the tenth hour, find that, though the mine is not entirely exhauſted, the moſt ſcarce and valuable articles are very rarely brought into the market. A grand opportunity will be preſented next month, by the ſale of a collection which took the proprietor more than forty years to aſſemble, and which, as the catalogue informs us, will be ſold by auction by Mr. Richardſon, in ſomewhat leſs than thoſe many days. The ſale of part 1ſt commences on Monday, February 3, and continues for the ſeventeen following days. The ſecond part begins on the 3d of March, and continues for the twelve following days.

The catalogue contains a moſt extenſive collection of Engliſh portraits, forming a regular ſeries from Egbert the Great to the preſent time, and comprizing the choiceſt works of Delarum, Elſkacke, Faithorne, Hollar, Loggan, Lumley, the Paſſes, Place, Smith, Robert White, &c. and nearly the whole that have been engraved after Sir Joſhua Reynolds, and other modern artiſts, moſt of them proofs, many private plates, and unique prints, not to be found in any other collection.

The catalogue, it muſt be ſuppoſed, is very large; it is ſold at Richardſon's; at Clarke's, Bond-ſtreet; and Cooper, 82, Lombard-ſtreet.

Miss Starke, the ingenious and intelligent author of the Widow of Malabar, the Tournament, &c. has juſt publiſhed her Letters from Italy, written between the years 1792 and 1798; containing a view of the revolutions, &c. and pointing out the matchleſs works of art which ſtill embelliſh Piſa, Florence, Sienna, Rome, Naples, Bologna, Venice, &c. with inſtructions for the uſe of invalids and families who may not chooſe to incur the expence attendant upon travelling with a courier.

Of the pictures there is a very good account, in which the fair authoreſs acknowledges herſelf to have been materially aſſiſted by the judgment of Mr. Artaud, a young painter of much promiſe, who is travelling at the expence of our Royal Academy.

For Valetudinarians, who are averſe to going into churches that are damp or unwholeſome, and therefore at ſome ſeaſons ought not to be viſited, there are ſome very uſeful hints.

Cambiagi, a very active patron of literary undertakings, has redeemed from mortgage, at the expence of 800 ſcudi, five hundred and fifty plates of the vaſes of Ankarville. He will ſoon republiſh this work, like the firſt edition, in four volumes; the price will be from twenty to thirty ducats. To be dedicated to the Antiquary Hamilton. He means to dedicate another publication on the works of art in Tranſalpine Italy to the French Directory.

Dorfmeister, a young Auſtrian painter, full of talent fire and originality, has preſented a beautiful altar-piece, and has happily painted the family of the Grand Duke. He evinced much ſkill, particularly in the figure of the Grand Ducheſs, whom he has drawn in a lace-dreſs, by which he has greatly relieved the paleneſs of her countenance, and repreſented it faithfully and without flattery. His colouring is warm and pleaſing; his drawing full of ſtrength and invention: he is the pupil of Füger, of whom he ſpeaks with zeal and enthuſiaſm, and with a gratitude ſeldom felt, and never but in great minds.

Miſs Huth, from Frankfort on the Maine, is a ſcholar of the excellent Schutz, and her genius was foſtered under the noble La Roche, who loved her with the enthuſiaſm of a mother.

In the learned and induſtrious Pucci-ni the Gallery of Intaglios and Antiquities at Florence has a director which it would be fortunate if every other collection of art could poſſeſs. Under his direc-

tion 500 of the moſt remarkable engraved gems in the Grand Duke's cabinet have been modelled, and will now be ſold to ſuch amateurs as wiſh to purchaſe them.

At Naples, as at Pompeii, many ſingular curioſities have been reſcued from their long confinement in the boſom of the earth. A young Hercules, in the beſt Grecian ſtile, is the moſt valuable article yet procured.

As an appendix to the Papiri, there has appeared a ſecond volume of the ſame ſize, under the title of *Diſſertationes Iſagogicæ, pars prima*, with a chart of Herculaneum and notes. The next volumes will contain three rolls, which are already engraved, and fit for the preſs. 1ſt Rhetorica; 2d De Phænominis; 3d De Vitiis et Virtulibus oppoſitis; all by Philodamus.

Through miſtake it was ſaid, in a late article of intelligence from Naples, that Sir W. HAMILTON ſold ſome paintings by *Duclos*, very dear in England. This is erroneous,—they were ſold by the artiſt himſelf; and though Sir William diſpoſed of his firſt collection of vaſes to the Muſeum; he never ſells to private individuals.

BUONAPARTE has made a preſent to the National Library at Paris of three Oriental manuſcripts, which he brought from Egypt: two of them are in the Perſian language. One of them is illuminated with twelve beautiful vignettes.

DAVID, the celebrated French painter, is now exhibiting in Paris a grand picture of the laſt action between the *Romans* and the *Sabines*. The price of admiſſion was fixed at 36 ſous, including a ſmall ſheet explaining the deſign. The *Bureau* of the police demanded a *fourth* of the receipts which they are empowered to collect from every *ſcenic* exhibition, &c. *David* complained to one of the *conſuls*; the anſwer was,—"Charge *ſix* ſous for admiſſion, and *thirty* for the explanation." David profited of this high opinion, defied the *bureau*, and pocketed the difference.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"*The Turnpike Gate*," *a Comic Opera in two Acts, as performed at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden. Compoſed by Meſſrs.* Mazzinghi *and* Reeve. *The Poetry by Mr.* Knight, *Comedian.* 8s.

Goulding, Phipps, and D'Almaine.

We have, on a former occaſion, remarked the congeniality of ſtyle in the operatical efforts of theſe compoſers; and the preſent production affords another inſtance of the propriety of the obſervation. In the "*Turnpike-Gate*," they have (to uſe a homely phraſe) *played into each others hands* with much ſucceſs, and by aſſimilating their ideas, have, from different ſources, deduced a work uniform both in its deſign and colouring. The overture, by Reeve, though not particularly ſtriking, is of a pleaſing caſt. The violin ſolo, as given by Mr. Mountain, produces a charming effect, and diſplays that gentleman's execution and powers to great advantage; and the concluding *rondo* is at once pretty and novel. Moſt of the airs are agreeably and characteriſtically conceived; and the chorus ſung at the *gate*, and the finale, (the former by Mazzinghi, and the latter by Reeve) are both hit off with particular felicity, and calculated to add much to the general excellence of this deſervedly popular piece.

Three Sonatas for the Harp or Piano-Forte, with an Accompaniment for a Flute or Violin, and two French Horns, ad Libitum. In which are introduced favourite Airs. Compoſed and Inſcribed to the Miſs Rigges, *by* F. Mazzinghi, 8s. *Goulding, Phipps, and D'Almaine.*

Mr. Mazzinghi has written theſe ſonatas with his accuſtomed ſcience and ingenuity. The introductory movements are characteriſed by an intereſting conſequence, and the familiar airs by which they are ſucceeded are judiciouſly introduced. The modulation, though at times ſomewhat diffuſe, is eaſy and natural; the paſſages in general lie well for the fingers, and the accompaniments, which are printed ſeparately, poſſeſs the quality to greatly heighten the general effect. In this collection we find the ſonata performed with ſo much applauſe at the nobility's concerts, by Meſſrs. Mazzinghi, Monzani, and the Leanders; which in itſelf poſſeſſes ſufficient merit to recommend the work, independent of its other reſpectable claims to public notice.

"*The Grand Expedition*," *a favourite Ballad, compoſed by Mr.* Hook. *The Words by Dr.* Houſton. 1s.

Longman, Clementi, and Co.

"*The Grand Expedition*" is diſtinguiſhed by the plain, ſimple boldneſs of its melody. Mr. Hook, by conſulting, as uſual, the caſt and character of the words, has given new force to patriotic ſentiments and good poetry.

Three

Three Sonatas for the Piano-Forte, with an Accompaniment for a Violin or German Flute, compoſed and dedicated to Miſs S. Frodſham, *by* D. Steibelt. 7s. 6d. *Preſton.*

In theſe ſonatas Mr. Steibelt has diſplayed great taſte of conception, and high powers of finiſhing. They are all rich in their ſtyle, though clear and ſimple in their effect; elaborate in their conſtruction, yet eaſy to the finger and familiar to the ear. To this concealed labour, this artful facility, we profeſs ourſelves to be partial; and are ſorry that it is not made a more general object with compoſers. The accompaniment is ſo conſtructed as to form a great embelliſhment, and diſplays throughout an ingenuity correſpondent to the merit of the ſeveral movements.

An African Song, taken from Mr. Park's *Travels. The Words by a Clergyman, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-Forte or Harp.* 1s. *Rolfe.*

We find in this little ballad much pathos and expreſſion. The familiar, unſtudied ſtyle of the muſic accords happily with the words, and places the author's judgment, as well as his fancy, in a favourable point of view.

"*Unleſs with my Amanda bleſt*," *a favourite Song, compoſed by* S. Porter. 1s. *Simpſon.*

The words of this ballad are from Thompſon (author of the *Seaſons.*) The air contains ſome pleaſing paſſages; but we cannot ſay that they flow out of each other with that eaſe and nature neceſſary to a regular melody; nor is much ſcience or judgment evinced in the arrangement of the baſs.

Lord Howe's Hornpipe, with Variations for the Piano-Forte, with or without additional Keys, by T. Powell. 1s. 6d. *Riley.*

Mr. Powel has applied no leſs than nine variations to this pleaſing hornpipe. They are, for the moſt part, progreſſive in point of execution, and ingenious in their conſtruction, though we muſt, at the ſame time, obſerve that in ſome few inſtances the paſſages are more congenial to the character of the violin than to that of the piano-forte. Much improvement, however, may be derived from their practice, and we therefore recommend them to young performers.

A Collection of favourite Dances, with Accompaniments for the Tamborine, and with their proper Figures, for the Harp, Piano-Forte, or Violin. 2s. 6d. *Fentum.*

This collection compriſes twelve dances, moſt of which are particularly fanciful and engaging. The tamborine accompaniment is a deſirable addition, and the baſſes are better arranged than thoſe we generally find in this ſpecies of compoſition.

The favourite Song in Pizarro, as originally deſigned for Mrs. Jordan, *compoſed and dedicated to Mr.* Sheridan, *by* G. W. Chard. 1s. 6d. *Goulding, Phipps, and D'Almaine.*

We can beſtow no greater praiſe on Mr. Chard's preſent compoſition than to ſay, that, in point of melody and expreſſion, he has done juſtice to Mr. Sheridan's charming lines. The points in the poetry have been embraced by this ingenious muſician with a maſter-hand, and the piano-forte accompaniment is calculated to energize and enrich the effect.

"*The Pleaſures of Reflection*," *a Ballad, with an Accompaniment for the Harp or Piano-Forte.* 1s. *Fentum.*

"The Pleaſures of Reflection" is a ballad above mediocrity, both in air and expreſſion. Had the *arpeggio* ſtyle of the baſs been ſomewhat more broken, the effect would have been more diverſified and attractive; but the general goodneſs of the compoſition is ſufficient to recommend it with all lovers of pleaſing and familiar muſic.

"*Village Love*," *a Ballad, with an Accompaniment for the Harp or Piano-Forte.* 1s. *Fentum.*

We find a very pleaſing aſſemblage of paſſages in this little ballad. The melody is altogether rural and characteriſtic, and the harp accompaniment is conſtructed with judgment.

Two Sonnets in the manner of Arioſto and Metaſtaſio, with a Paſtoral Cantata in the manner of Gay, by John Greton, Eſq. [*The Muſic by* Thomas Powell. 2s. 6d. *Goulding, Phipps, and D'Almaine.*

Theſe ſonnets are preceded by a ſhort introductory ſymphony, in which we find much ſucceſsful effort at expreſſion. The firſt ſtrain (an Addreſs to Anna) is ſimple in its melody, and conveys the ſenſe of the author with much ſtrength of effect. The ſecond (to Emma) is ſmooth and pleaſing, and exhibits Mr. Powell's taſte and judgment to great advantage. The cantata, or "The Lammas-tide Wedding of Kitty and Harry," compriſes a recitative air and duett, in each of which we diſcover ſome attractive and characteriſtic paſſages; while the *tout-enſemble* is ſtrikingly engaging. The words of all the pieces poſſeſs much

much poetic ſpirit, and reflect high credit on the ingenious authors.

Two Grand Sonatas for the Piano-Forte, with Accompaniments for a Flute, or Violin and Violoncello, compoſed by J. Mazzinghi. 7s. 6d. *Goulding, Phipps, and D'Almaine.*

This thirty-ninth opera of Mr. Mazzinghi's is in every reſpect worthy the pen of its ingenious and ſcientific author. The opening movements are written with ſpirit and perſpicuity, the cantabile reliefs poſſeſs much taſte and elegance, and the concluding movements are animated and ſtriking. The paſſages in general lie uncommonly well for the hand, and, if decently executed, cannot but be productive of effect. The accompaniments are added with much ſkill, and diſplay a thorough knowledge of the inſtruments for which they are deſigned, as well as great orcheſtral experience.

Alphabetical List *of* Bankruptcies *and* Dividends *announced between the 20th of November and the 20th of December, extracted from the London Gazettes.*

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheſes)

Abbott, Thomas, Wisbeach, liquor-merchant. (Hutchinſon and Poole, Brewer's-hall, Addle-ſtreet)
Boonham, Samuel, Atherſtone, carrier. (John Tebbutt, Staple's-inn)
Bradley, Anthony, Aſhburn, and Thomas Marſhall, Birdſgrove, cotton-ſpinners. (Wm. and Samuel Edge, Manchester)
Eliſs, William, Haymarket, grocer. (Mr. Rogers, Manchester-buildings)
Bromby, Tho. M. Kingſton-upon-Hull, ſtationer. (Mr. Egerton, Gray's-inn)
Booth, Edward, Manchester, butcher. (J. Foulkes, Hart-ſtreet)
Browne, Wm. L. High-Holborn, linen-draper. (Mr. Walter, Shadwell)
Crompton, Adam, Bolton-le-Moors, cotton-manufacturer. (Ward, Dennetts and Greaves, Covent-garden)
Currie, Hugh and James, Liverpool, grocers. (Thomas Blackſtock, Temple)
Currie, Hugh and James, and John Cook, Liverpool, merchants. (Thomas Blackſtock, Temple)
Clegg, Wm. Beverley, linen-draper. (Mr. Duesbery, Beverley)
Cole, Fra. North-Tawton, ſerge-maker. (Allen and Exley, Furnival's-inn)
Durant, Geo. North-Tawton, ſerge-maker. (Allen and Exley, Furnival's-inn)
Dillon, H. Penryn, rope-maker. (Carpenter and Grey, Coleman-ſtreet)
Douſe, Wm. and Tho. Coad's-row, Lambeth, haberdaſher. (Hegden and Sym, Currier's-hall)
Denton, Rd. Liverpool, linen-draper. (Tho. Blackſtock, Temple)
Devey, James, Shrewsbury, upholder. (Mr. Egerton, Gray's inn)
Debeer, J. Sun-ſtreet, merchant. (Mr. Hall, Bucklersbury)
Frith, John, Waſhway, Lambeth. (Tyler and Humphreys, Tooley-ſtreet)
George, Daniel, Roſs, innholder. (G. Edmund's, Lincoln's-inn)
Gille, John, New Sarum, whip-maker. (Tho. Chubb, Sarum)
Gamble, Wm. Liverpool, merchant. (Mr. Garnett, New Eſſinghall-ſtreet)
Glover, Geo. Paternoſter-row, warehouſeman. (George Barrow, Temple)
Holt, Chs. and Edw. Davis, Hatton-Wall, jewellers. (Gem and Son, Birmingham)
Harby, Wm. Oxford-ſtreet, linen-draper. (Mr. Pullen, Fore-ſtreet, Cripplegate)
Haigh, James, Kent-ſtreet, ſtage-maſter. (Booth and Hallewood, Craven-ſtreet)
Heap, Geo. Manchester, cotton-manufacturer. (Edmund Hayworth, Tarton)
Heath, Sam. Burford, maltſter. (Heelis and Griffinhooſe, Gray's-inn ſquare)
How, John, Craven-ſtreet, Hoxton, merchant. (Mr. Finchett, Preſcott-ſtreet)
Heſlop, Margaret, Manchester, hoſier. (Chs. Barrett, Manchester)
Jackſon, Tho. Kingſton-upon-Hull, baker. (J. K. Pickard, Hull)
Kershaw, John Arnfield, Cheſter, cotton-ſpinner. (Meſſrs. Newton, Stockport)
Kirkman, Robert, Liverpool, merchant. (R. Battye, Chancery-lane)
Mitchell, Tho. Hatton-court, Threadneedle-ſtreet, merchant. (Wadeſon, Hardy, and Barlow, Auſtin-friars)
Mercer, Wm. Tonbridge, miller. (Mr. Bigg, Hatton-garden)
Manning, Edw. Chorley, grocer. (Mr. Startifant, Preſton)
Magion, Robert, Whitechapel, oil and colourman. (Shephard and Cook, Dean-ſtreet, Southwark)
Maſon, Matthew, jun. Huddersfield, woolſtaple. (Mr. Battye, Chancery-lane)
M'Cerrick, John, Mark-lane, merchant. (J. and R. Willis, Throgmorton-ſtreet)
M'Murray, James, Liverpool, draper. (Wiatt and Forreſt, Liverpool)
Marſhall, James and Joſhua Trewinnard, of Bermondſey, brewers. (Mr. Daw, Bermondſey-ſtreet)
Newby, Geo. Bagſhot, woollen-draper. (Gregſon and Smart, Throgmorton-ſtreet)
Pierce, John, Bread-ſtreet, warehouſeman. (T. C. Jackſon, Wallbrook)
Parker, Benj. Birmingham, money-ſcrivener. (Price and Williams, Lincoln's-inn)
Pennant, Richard, jun. Wakefield, merchant. (Mr. Sykes, New-inn)
Poole, James, Preſton, grocer. (J. W. Barrett, Temple)
Penny, Wm. T. Sloane Terrace, mariner. (Blandford and Sweet, Temple)
Parker, John Samuel, Well-ſtreet, ſadler. (Mr. Wilſon, Caſtle-ſtreet, Holborn)
Ridett, Wm. King's-ſtreet Mews, Park-lane, horſe-dealer. (Mr. Crooks, Dean-ſtreet, Soho)
Rockett, Mary, Rocheſter, ſhopkeeper. (Mr. Collins, Spital-ſquare)
Ruſſell, Tho. Portſmouth, carrier. (Roger Callaway, Portſmouth)
Smallbones, Thomas, Buckingham-ſtreet, Mary-le-bone, carpenter. (Tho. Taylor, Featherſtone-buildings)
Smart, J. P. Hanover-ſtreet, taylor. (Mr. Barber, Thanet-place)
Sidebotham, Wm. Aſhton-under-Line, ſhopkeeper. (Mr. Battye, Chancery-lane)
Twycroſs, Tho. Thaves-inn, money-ſcrivener. (Scott and Landon, Poultry)
Viner, Chs. Kent-ſtreet, baker. (Pearce and Dixon, Paternoſter-row)
Van Spangen, Nich. Wells-ſtreet, Goodman's-fields, merchant. (Crowder and Lavie, Old Jewry)
Wood, John and James, Bolton, muſlin-manufacturers. (Mr. J. Croſs, Bolton)
Welch, John, Hammond's-court, Hay-market, cordwainer. (Henry Cheſter, Milina-place)
Whitehouſe, Jos. Blackman-ſtreet, linen-draper. (Flashman and Pringle, Ely-place)
Wright, Tho. Eaſington, coach-maſter. (Mr. Shepherd, Bartlett's-buildings)
Woods, Wm. Liverpool, ſtarch-maker. (C. Clements, Liverpool)
Walker, Tho. Aſhton-under-Line, cotton-manufacturer. (Mr. Higgenbottom, Aſhton-under-Line)
Weſt, John and Tho. Davis, New Bond-ſtreet, ſilverſmiths. (Mr. Purton, Fleet-ſtreet)
Waring, Samuel, Doretend, Birmingham, button-maker. (Mr. Fox, Parliament-ſtreet)

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Addington, Phillip, Hereford, haberdaſher, Dec. 17.
Anſtie, John, Devizes, clothier, Dec. 30.
Brook, John, Pontefract, Dec. 21.
Boynton, James, Eaſtbourne, innholder, Dec. 14.
Barrow, Joſeph, Briſtol, currier, Dec. 18.
Brooke, John, Aſhton, Dec. 20.
Blakeman, Jer. Chigwell, timber-merchant, Dec. 21.
Blacklin, John, Kingſton-upon-Hull, linen-draper, Dec. 26.
Badeley, Sam. and Joſeph, Walpole, bankers, Dec. 23.
Bramley, Jos. Halifax, taylor, Dec. 27.
Bracebridge, Geo. Leiceſter, druggiſt, Jan. 3.
Bagley, J. H. Ipſwich, grocer, Jan. 8.
Biſſix, Rachael and James, Briſtol, ſugar-bakers, Dec. 31.
Beetham, Nath. Sloane-ſtreet, ſmith, Dec. 21.
Boutcher, Charles, Exeter, dyer, Jan. 9.
Burgeſs, Lawrence, Old Change, ſtraw-hat warehouſeman, Jan. 4.
Betts, Wm. W. P. & Geo. Veriar, Lambeth, ſtocking-manufacturers, Jan. 14.
Blanchard, Caleb, and Tho. Lewis, Coleman-ſtreet, merchants, Jan. 11.
Chapman, Wm. Weſterham, ſhopkeeper, Dec. 14.
Cock, Samuel, jun. Marlborough, clothier, Dec. 28.
Chapman, Henry, Savage Gardens, merchant, Jan. 14.
Crippen, John, Tower-ſtreet, ſtationer, Jan. 18.
Coote, Tho. Arundel, merchant, Jan. 9.
Davifon, James, Oxford-ſtreet, man's-mercer, Dec. 17.
Exley, Js. Lanchead, Yorkſhire, ſtone-merchant, Dec. 26.
Elgin, Supt. and Sarah Pepys, Chiſwell-ſtreet, bookſellers, Jan. 11.
Fielder, Wm. Bunhill-row, builder, Dec. 28.

Forſter,

Parker, Geo. John-ſtreet, Mary-le-bone, ſmith, &c. Dec. 31.
Pelton, Wm. Long-acre, coachmaker, Jan. 21.
Goodall, John, Nottingham, butcher, Dec. 24.
Gordon, Henry, Bath, haberdaſher, Jan. 11.
Green, Wm. Weſthoughton, fuſtian-manufacturer, Jan. 14.
Heidenberg, E. C. and Dan. Boileau, Kingſton-upon-Hull, merchants, Dec. 26.
Huſton, Tho. Little James-ſtreet, hackneyman, Dec. 28.
Hartley, Tho. Lothbury, merchant, Dec. 7.
Hippius, Jacob G. Throgmorton-ſtreet, merchant, Jan. 7.
Harriſon, John, Manchester, merchant, Jan. 3.
Harris, Samuel, and John Clarke, Wormwood-ſtreet, ironmongers, Jan. 14.
Heywood, Fra. and Geo. Palfreyman, Manchester, callico-printers, Jan 10.
Hall, Walter and Fred. Newtaſtle-upon-Tyne, merchants, Jan. 27.
Hague, Jonathan, Walkley, merchant, Jan. 8.
Jolly, Tho. Wm. Threadneedle-ſtreet, inſurance-broker, Dec. 21.
J'Anſon, Wm. Pontefract, brandy-merchant, Dec. 13.
Johnſon, Thomas, and David Jones, Norton-Falgate, chemiſts, Dec. 28.
Kirkup, Tho. jun. Sunderland, ironmonger, Jan. 7.
Kent, Tho. Exeter, cabinet-maker, Dec. 7.
Kohn, Geo. L. London-ſtreet, merchant, Jan. 21.
Moore, Daniel, Middlewich, mercer, Dec 23.
Osborne, Mark, Bidford, chandler, Dec. 20.
Pred, John, Preſcot-ſtreet, corn-chandler, Dec. 28.
Polehampton, Tho. Eaton, grocer, Dec. 17.
Planck, Peter, Long-Acre, refiner, Dec. 21.
Pryne, Richard, Bath, draper, Dec. 21.
Paty, Byrchall, and Tombs, Union-ſtreet, cotton-manufacturers, Jan. 18.
Parkin, John, Sheffield, caſt-ſteel maker, Jan. 8.
Roſs, Alex. Great Ruſſell-ſtreet, army clothier, Dec. 31.
Railton, Edw. Southwark, hop-merchant, Dec. 21.
Robins and Anderſon, Water-lane, glaſs-ſellers, Jan. 7.
Roſe, Robert, Bath, baker, Jan. 11.
Reilly, Luke. Strand, vintner, Jan. 22.
Share, Joſeph. Stourbridge, ironmonger, Dec. 17.
Seabrook, Robert, Southminſter, Dec. 31.
Southan, Thomas, Worceſter, ſhopkeeper, Dec. 27.
Stevens, Wm. ſen. Briſtol, glaſs-maker, Jan. 9.
Sale, J. R. & J. Liverpool, coal-merchants, Dec. 28.
Senior, Wm. Berkeley-ſquare, haberdaſher, Dec. 14.
Townſon, Wm. Clapper-gate, ſlate-merchant, Dec. 24.
Terry, John, Wimbledon, bricklayer, Dec. 21.
Timberlake, Rd. N. Audley-ſtreet, butcher, Dec. 31.
Thompſon, Samuel, Greenwich, coal-merchant, Jan. 14.
Thomas, Timothy, Briſtol, tallow-chandler, Jan. 29.
Wood, John, Ripon, Dec. 19.
Wardell, T. Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne, corn-merchant, Dec. 30.
Wheldale, John, Holbeach, broker, Jan. 11.
Yate, Dun, Parker & Yate, Liverpool, merchants, Dec. 28.

LIST OF DISEASES IN LONDON.

Account of Diſeaſes in an Eaſtern Diſtrict of London, from the 20th of November to the 20th of December.

ACUTE DISEASES.

	No. of Caſes.
Typhus Gravior	4
Typhus Mitior	8
Pneumonic Inflammation	7
Scarlatina Anginoſa	6
Acute Rheumatiſm	4
Hepatitis	1

CHRONIC DISEASES.

Catarrh	15
Cough and Dyſpnœa	17
Cough	10
Hæmoptoe	1
Phthiſis Pulmonalis	4
Pleurodyne	3
Hydrothorax	2
Dyſpepſia	5
Vomitus	2
Gaſtrodynia	4
Diarrhœa	10
Dyſenteria	3
Enterodynia	2
Colica	2
Scrophula	2
Icterus	2
Prurigo	3
Dropſy	4
Anaſarca	4
Hemiplegia	1
Epilepſia	1
Nephralgia	1
Dyſuria	3
Chloroſis	5
Hyſteria	2
Amenorrhœa	4
Menorrhagia	2
Fluor Albus	4
Chronic Rheumatiſm	15

PUERPERAL DISEASES.

Menorrhagia Lochialis	4
Dolores poſt partum	3
Ephemera	4
Maſtodynia	6

INFANTILE DISEASES.

Meaſles	5
Scarlatina	3
Hooping-Cough	3
Rachitis	2

The number of febrile diſeaſes, particularly of the contagious kind, has lately increaſed to a conſiderable degree. The different ſpecies of typhus have prevailed, and in ſome parts of the town have proved uncommonly fatal. The ſcarlatina arginoſa has alſo been very general, though not in many inſtances attended with its moſt formidable ſymptoms, nor in any of thoſe referred to in the liſt has it proved fatal.

The very ſtriking change which has taken place in the ſtate of the weather, whilſt it promiſes to leſſen if not to remove the tendency to complaints of an infectious or contagious nature, is likely to produce, or to aggravate diſeaſes of a different claſs. The eaſterly and north-eaſterly winds, which have lately prevailed, have as uſual increaſed the number of patients labouring under diſeaſes of the cheſt. The baſtard peripneumony has affected a number of patients in the decline of life, to ſome of whom it threatens to prove fatal; whilſt a hard and dry cough has proved very troubleſome and obſtinate in many caſes of perſons at an earlier period.

STATE

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

In December, 1799.

FRANCE.

WE noticed in our laſt the total overthrow of the French Conſtitution, of the third year of the republic. It is generally ſuppoſed that another conſtitution will be ſpeedily preſented to the people for their acceptance; and if a late celebrated writer* may be credited, there is an ample ſtore ready provided for that purpoſe. "Abbé Sieyes" ſays he "has whole neſts of pigeon-holes full of conſtitutions ready made, ticketed, ſorted, and numbered, ſuited to every ſeaſon and fancy; ſome with the top of the pattern at the bottom, and ſome with the bottom at the top; ſome plain, ſome flowered, ſome diſtinguiſhed for their ſimplicity; others for their complexity; ſome of blood colour; ſome of *boue de Paris*; ſome with directories; others without a direction; ſome with councils of elders, and councils of youngſters; ſome without any council at all."

The conſuls ſoon after this violation of the conſtitution, proceeded to a violation of all law and juſtice by their ſole authority, without any communication with the ſhapeleſs ſkeleton of the two councils; they iſſued on the 17th of November a decree for the tranſportation of thirty-ſeven individuals to Guiana, and twenty-two to be impriſoned in the commune of Rochelle.

A few days after they had paſſed this execrable decree, however, the conſulate we find were induced either by a ſenſe of policy or of remorſe, to reconſider their unjuſtifiable ſtep, and at length to repeal it.

The miniſter of juſtice made a report to the conſuls on the accounts he had received of the promulgation of the law of the 18th Brumaire; and on the following day—He ſtated "that theſe two acts of the legiſlative power had been received every where with that ſatisfaction they were calculated to inſpire, and that, with the exception of a few diſaffected or prejudiced minds, the immenſe majority of the French people viewed in the changes which had been affected, nothing but the ſalvation of the republic, the happy preſage of the deſtinies which that great event prepared for it—that the faction which was deſirous to create an *imperium in imperio* no longer exiſted—the men who were miſled had voluntarily abjured their errors and the public confidence ſurrounding the Conſulate with all the efficiency of its means, it was no longer neceſſary for the preſervation of public tranquillity to do more than keep a vigilant eye over thoſe individuals, who by more energetic meaſures were prevented from diſturbing it." In accord with theſe ſentiments, the miniſter of juſtice propoſed the following decree.

"That the individuals, who agreeably to the arrete of the 26th of Brumaire, were called upon to quit the continental territory of the Republic, and thoſe who were ordered to repair to the department of Lower Charente, are placed under the vigilance of the miniſter of police. They ſhall repair to the communes to be pointed out by that miniſter, where they ſhall remain till otherwiſe directed."

On the 17th of November, Arnould (de la Seine) in the committee of the Council of Five Hundred preſented a plan of a reſolution upon the meſſage of the conſuls, received the day before, relative to the renters. It imported that a loan ſhould be opened for 39,500,000 franks for the national treaſury, to pay the rents and penſions for the laſt ſemeſtre of the 7th year. On the next day he brought forward the detailed plan of his reſolution, reſpecting the payment of the annuities of the laſt half year of the 7th year, and both theſe plans were adopted.

On the 26th of November, Buonaparte had a meeting at his apartment of the bankers and principal merchants of Paris, to the number of about ſeventy.

He addreſſed them in an extemporaneous ſpeech, in which he pointed out the urgent wants under which the government laboured, and inſiſted on the claims which he ought to have, and which had already been obtained on the public confidence: and threw out hints of the ſpeedy return of a glorious and equitable peace. He alſo aſſured them that the reign of robbers and plunderers was no more; that thoſe who had property ſhould no longer be diſpoiled by thoſe who had none; that intrigue ſhould no longer ſupply the place of talent and learning; but that, in order to accompliſh the ſalutary objects he had alluded to, the public treaſury was under the neceſſity of calling on commercial men for an advance of money, till ſuch a time as the new contributions ſhould come in. In conſequence of this addreſs, the bankers and principal merchants immediately voted by acclamation a loan of twelve millions of livers, which was inſtantly filled up, and a commiſſion of

* Mr. Burk's Letter on the Duke of Bedford in 1796. Page 63.

of seven was appointed to put the plan into execution.

The Minister of General Police, on the 29th of November, made a report to the Consuls, relative to the banished priests.

This report stated "that undoubtedly there was a great number of priests, dangerous disturbers, whom authority must watch with unceasing vigilance, and sometimes punish; but there were also among them men of peaceable dispositions, and obedient to the laws, who would have served the republic if they had not, by some oppressive measures, been compelled to emigrate." In consequence of this report, the Consuls passed the following decree. "Those who have taken all the oaths prescribed by the law for ministers of worship, and at the periods of time which the laws require, and also those who have married, and are now actually detained, whether at the isle of Rhé or Oleron, shall be set at liberty, after proving their right to one of the above exceptions before the municipal administration in the district from whence they come. Those who seek to deliver themselves from deportation shall justify their claims to this dispensation, before the central administration of their departments."

This decree repeals all the arrêts of the Executive Directory, singular and collective, relative to the 24th article of the law of the 19th Fructidor of the 5th year.

The commission of the Council of Five Hundred, on the 5th of December, received a message from the Consuls, proposing to open a credit of fifteen millions to the Minister at War for the pay of the army of the East, which was sanctioned.

On the next day Jacquemenot introduced a motion to sanction the acts of the provisional board, during the suspension of the municipalities of the canton of Paris. The reporter stated how necessary it was, in Paris especially, to take away from the factious any organ by which they could act; of course how advantageous it had been to suspend the municipalities of Paris, while the factious were thus deterred from the prosecution of absurd pretensions which could not be realized. This motion was also sanctioned.

On the 5th of December the Consuls notified to the English Government, "that from the 22d of December all the expences necessary to the maintenance of the French prisoners in England, shall be at the charge of the British Government."

On the report of the Minister at War, the Consuls, considering that the commandants of the Fortress of Peschiera, of the Castle of Brescia, Pizzighitone, the Castle of Milan, and the Citadel of Turin, surrendered before the enemy had destroyed the counterscarp for passing the ditch, and without waiting till the breach was made, at least till it was practicable; considering likewise that the Commander in Chief having left garrisons in those places, they must have been supplied with artillery and provisions; and if they have not been properly supplied, the fault must have been with the Commissary or Officer of Artillery —They therefore decreed, that an extraordinary military committee should be appointed to inquire into the situation of the places above-mentioned, at the time of their being invested by the enemy; and that this inquiry shall serve as the ground of accusation against those who may be sent for trial before a council of war.

In the fitting of the Commission of the Council of Five Hundred on the 4th of December, it was stated, that, when General Duphot was assassinated at Rome, it was decreed, that an indemnification of 150,000 livres, taken from the contribution on the Campagna di Roma, should be paid to his family. The wants of the army did not permit more than 8000 livres of that sum to be paid. The family of the General now demanded the remaining 142,000 livres to be paid in national domains. This demand was supported by the Consuls.

In the law just passed, allowing a further delay to the purchasers of national domains, it was enacted that they might pay in specie, according to the current representative value of mandats on the day of sale. The Minister of Finances represented to the Consuls in a report, that he supposed that the legislature meant to say, "on the day of subscribing their offer." The Minister consequently proposed a modification, which the Consuls agreed to by a message.

General Moreau in the beginning of December left Paris, to take the command of the army of the Rhine; and General Massena was on the point of leaving Zurich, to succeed to the command in Italy.

The Republican arms have been attended with great success against the Royalists in the Western departments. On the 19th of November a corps of Republicans set out to attack the band of Grignon, 900 strong. They found them at Chambertaud, and beat them completely. Among the dead was found the Count de Grignon. General Travot on the same day went to La Vendée, where he received

an order, by an Aid de Camp of General Hedouville and the two Chouan Chiefs, Soyer and St. Hubert, announcing a pacification.

The Chouans about this time evacuated Pacy, and retired to Nantilly, where they were put to the rout by 1500 Republicans, who forced them to abandon their arms and baggage.

In the beginning of December General Hedouville concluded a ſuſpenſion of arms with the Chouans on the right and left banks of the Loire. Notwithſtanding this ſuſpenſion of arms, it has ſince been reported, that the Royaliſts are yet in conſiderable force, and that about the beginning of December they had taken the Iſland of Noirmontier, at the mouth of the Loire, and that they had been furniſhed with arms and ammunition by four frigates, which had been ſent by the Britiſh Government for that purpoſe.

It appears from intelligence received from Lord William Bentinck, dated Head-Quarters, Montenau, October the 26th, that General Karaczai (who commanded a corps of ſix thouſand men near Novi) had been attacked by a very ſuperior number of the French, and, after a very ſevere engagement, had been obliged to retire with conſiderable loſs to Aleſſandria, where he had taken up a poſition near the Bormida. General Kray marched on the 26th of October, with a conſiderable reinforcement, to prevent the Republicans from making any further progreſs. About this time the Commander in Chief of the allied Army formed a reſolution to embody the Piedmonteſe army; the troops to be placed in every reſpect upon their ancient footing; to take the oath of fidelity to the King of Sardinia only; and in no manner whatever to be made ſubject to the Auſtrian diſcipline.

His Lordſhip alſo ſtated on the 6th of November from the Head-Quarters at Centalo, that, upon intelligence being gained that the French were coming in great force from the ſide of Savoy, the Auſtrian army made a movement to its right.

The French, having taken Pignerol and Suſa, threatened the Auſtrian communication with Turin. General Melas therefore thought it expedient to proceed ſtill farther to the right; and a camp was choſen between Bra and Foſſano. Theſe operations led the French to ſuppoſe that the Auſtrians were retreating; and the evacuation of Mondovi by the Auſtrians ſerved to confirm this ſuppoſition. Elated with theſe hopes, they advanced on all points, and on the 3d of November took poſſeſſion of Savigliano, and marched the next day in three columns to attack the Auſtrian army. It happened that the Auſtrians moved at the ſame time, and with the ſame intent, and upon the ſame roads. The two armies met at Marenne and Genola. It was not till after a very ſevere engagement that General Ott obliged the enemy to fall back from Marenne; a part retired to Genola, and a part to Savigliano. General Ott purſued the French to the latter place, where he took three cannon, and about one thouſand priſoners. But the Auſtrian column deſtined for the attack of Genola, met with a much more formidable reſiſtance. The action laſted for ſeveral hours, and it was not till a detachment of the Auſtrians arrived and attacked the rear of the French, that victory declared in their favor. They then purſued the retreating Republicans, and made in two days above three thouſand priſoners.

Lord William Bentinck further ſtates, from the Head-quarters at Morozzo, November the 14th, that it was the determination of the Commander in Chief, to undertake immediately the ſiege of Coni, and puſh it on with all poſſible vigour. This reſolution was adopted, in conſequence of the events which had taken place ſince the battle of the 4th, and which prove the defeat of the enemy on that day to have been moſt complete. The priſoners taken on the 4th and 5th amounted to 4,300, which number is much greater than was at firſt ſuppoſed. The Auſtrians loſt 2000 in killed and wounded. On the 11th the diviſion of General Ott attacked thoſe of the enemy who remained at Borgo Saint Dalmazzo, and drove them as far as Robillante. General Championet had aſſembled his whole force at Mondovi, and upon the mountains behind the river Ellero, as far as Monaſterelo. As long as he occupied this poſition, it was impoſſible to undertake the ſiege of Coni. General Melas therefore gave orders that a general attack ſhould be made on the 13th.

A letter from Championet to St. Cyr had been intercepted, which ſhewed that the latter was not able to purſue the advantages which he had gained over General Kray in the laſt action. For this reaſon, an attack was ordered to be made upon the town of Mondovi, the people of which opened the gates of the lower town to the Auſtrians. The French army retired to Vico, and evacuated the city of Mondovi in the night.

General Championet was retreating toward

wards Ormia; and Major General Bellegarde was ſent with a conſiderable corps in his purſuit. The Auſtrian army was to march on the 14th to Beinette, and the next day to take up the neceſſary poſitions to cover the ſiege. His Lordſhip ſays, "he had never ſeen inveteracy and deteſtation of the French ſo general, and carried to ſuch lengths, as it was here; the whole people were armed; and, headed by a prieſt, performed the moſt wonderful exploits. In the beginning of the campaign they took both Ceva and Mondovi from the French; and in the action of the 13th, a body of 15,000 prevented a very ſtrong column of the enemy from marching by a particular road."

It appears from the French account, that after theſe checks a great part of the diviſion of Grenier was poſted at the *Col di Tenda*, and was under the command of General Watrin. The diviſions of the centre, after having abandoned Mondovi, retired towards Pietra and Finale, and guarded the famous line of St. James. The right wing retreated towards the Bochetta, without being checked by the Auſtrians, and covered Genoa. They had ſufficient force to maintain their line, but were in want of ammunition and proviſions, and it was of importance to prevent the fall of Coni.

The operations on the Rhine have been, on the whole, favourable to the French. On the 16th of November, the Republican forces under General Lecourbe, attacked the whole line of the Imperialiſts, from Neckargemund as far as Langenbrucken. General Ney made only a feint attack; but that on the poſition of the Auſtrians near Bretten, behind Bruchſal, was more ſerious. The French ſurrounded a whole battalion of Imperialiſts, part of whom they made priſoners. The poſts of Philipſburg were either driven into the fortreſs, or made priſoners. That place was immediately blockaded, and the French army advanced at all points, and on the 17th of November extended to Sinzheim and Bruchſal.

The French evacuated the Griſon Country about the 12th of November, of their own accord, upon which the Auſtrians repoſſeſſed themſelves of the whole diſtrict on this ſide the Rhine, as far as Ilantz, which they had quitted on the 31ſt of October. The movements made by General Dedowich, near Bellinzona, againſt Mount St. Gotthard, and a want of proviſions, are ſaid to have induced the French to quit the Griſon country,

SWITZERLAND.

It appears from Zurich that the Helvetic Directory, finding itſelf embarraſſed by its refuſal to contribute to the loan demanded by General Maſſena, ſent Citizen Jenner to him, to propoſe "the ſum of two millions of Francs, for which the French Government ſhould find *bons* in payment of the duties impoſed on the importation of the Helvetic merchandizes." General Maſſena agreed to tranſmit the propoſition with his recommendation to the Government of France.

RUSSIA.

To the diſcord and diſſenſions of the coaleſced powers, another inſtance may be now added:—the ſeceſſion of the Ruſſian troops from the theatre of war. Official ſtatements concerning the operations of Suwarrow's army, after it had quitted Italy, and attempted to penetrate through Switzerland, have been publiſhed at Peterſburgh, of which the following extract will perhaps throw ſome light on the circumſtance we have juſt noticed.

"*Feldkirch, October 5, Old Style.*

When we ſeparated from the Auſtrians on the 31ſt of Auguſt, near Tortona, I demanded of the Auſtrian General of Cavalry, Melas, a ſufficient quantity of mules; but he only ſupplied me with a few, aſſuring me that at Bellinzona, which leads to Mount St. Gotthard, I ſhould find every thing neceſſary for the march of the army."

The general further ſtates, that when they arrived there, they found not a ſingle mule; that the Auſtrian General Teller, and his Commiſſaries, deceived him by their ſhameful equivocal promiſes; and that the Ruſſians loſt the fifth day at Taverne, without being able to do any thing:—that this ſtate of inactivity gave the French time to collect their forces, and to take the neceſſary ſteps to endanger the ſituation of the Ruſſians. After encountering innumerable difficulties, the Ruſſians had to climb Mount Winter, the ſummit of which was covered with everlaſting ſnow, and whoſe naked rocks ſurpaſs every other in ſteepneſs. "It is," ſays the General, "out of the power of language to paint this awful ſpectacle of nature with all its horrors." Here follow circumſtantial details of all the different actions in Switzerland, already known.

CHINA.

Intelligence from China, dated the 5th of March, mentions the death of the Emperoy Kien Long; in conſequence of which a general mourning had been ordered throughout the empire for twelve

months. The royal authority devolves to his ſon Kien Hing, who has reigned nominally for upwards of two years paſt. The Chineſe are conſequently all in white, and remain, we believe, with unſhaven heads and beards, for ſix months out of the twelve.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The over-land diſpatches contain the articles of partition reſpecting the territories of the Sultaun Tippoo, by which the Britiſh empire in the Eaſt acquires a conſiderable extent of dominion, with the important fortreſs of *Seringapatam* and its adjacent dependencies. The remainder of Tippoo's territories have been divided between young Raja Oodivaver, the Nabob Nizam, and the Nabob Wuddiar, our allies.

The proclamation of the Britiſh General Harris, &c. ſtates that, "Whereas the deceaſed Tippoo, unprovoked by any act of aggreſſion on the part of the allies, entered into an offenſive and defenſive alliance with the French, and admitted a French force into his army for the purpoſe of commencing war againſt the *Honourable Eaſt India Company Bahadur*, and its allies; and the ſaid Tippoo Sultaun having attempted to evade the juſt demands of ſatisfaction and ſecurity made by the *Honourable Eaſt India Company*, for their defence and protection againſt the joint deſigns of the French; and as the ſaid allies were diſpoſed to exerciſe the rights of conqueſt with great moderation, they order that of the territories in the poſſeſſion of the late Tippoo Sultaun, Seringapatam, and the provinces adjoining, ſhall belong to the Eaſt India Company: and that certain provinces ſhall be ſubject to the Nabob Nizam: and that a ſeparate government ſhall be eſtabliſhed in Myſore, under Mohiſſoor Maharajai Wuddiar, a deſcendant of the ancient Rajas of Myſore." Lieutenant-Colonel Barry Cloſe was appointed Preſident at the court of his Highneſs the Rajah of Myſore.

The Bramins had fixed upon the 30th of June as the moſt auſpicious for placing the Rajah on the Muſnud of Myſore; the ceremony was accordingly performed on that day. The Rajah and his family removed ſome days before from Seringapatam to the old town of Myſore, where the beſt preparations were made for their accommodation, which circumſtances would permit. On the morning of that day the members of the commiſſion, accompanied by Meer Allum and his ſon Meer Douran, and eſcorted by his Majeſty's 12th regiment, proceeded to the reſidence of the Rajah, who was placed upon the Muſnud about noon, under three vollies of muſquetry from the troops on the ſpot, and a royal ſalute from the guns at Seringapatam. The ceremony of placing the Rajah on the Muſnud was performed by Lieutenant-General Harris, as ſenior member of the commiſſion, and by Meer Allum, each of them taking a hand of his Highneſs on the occaſion. The ſpectators were numerous, and it would be difficult to deſcribe the joy which was viſible on the countenances of all the Hindoos preſent.

The library of the late Tippoo Sultaun is to be preſented by the army to the Court of Directors, through the Commander in Chief, for the collection of Eaſtern literature founded by them in London.

Near the latter end of November, a Court of Common-Council was held in the Guildhall in the City of London, conformably to previous notice having been given; when Mr. Waithman addreſſed the Court to the following effect: That as the late expedition to Holland had been prepared and carried on at an enormous expence of blood and treaſure, and that as the city of London bore a conſiderable part of that expence, and as the citizens of London, among other of his Majeſty's other loyal ſubjects, had been led to ſuppoſe, by what was held forth to the Public by his Majeſty's Miniſters, that the abovementioned expedition would be attended with the moſt ſalutary effects, and to the honour of his Majeſty's arms; and that whereas on the contrary the moſt diſaſtrous effects were the conſequences of that unfortunate expedition; it was therefore humbly moved, that an addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, praying that an inquiry might be inſtituted, for the purpoſe of diſcovering the cauſe why the moſt ſanguine expectations of the Public were diſappointed.

This motion was ſtrenuouſly oppoſed by the majority of the Common-Council, and conſidered by ſome as an inſult to his Majeſty, and was therefore rejected.

MARRIAGES

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON.

Married.] At St. Brides, Fleet-ſtreet, William Dods, eſq. of Gosborton, Lincolnſhire, to Miſs Anne Spurr, of Sleaford, in the ſame county.

At Wimbledon, Colonel Charles Barton, of the 2d Regiment of Life-Guards, to Miſs Suſannah Johnſton, daughter of N. Johnſton, of Wimbledon.

At St. James's Church, T. H. Latham, eſq. Captain of Marines, to Miſs Williams, daughter of the late Thomas Williams, eſq. of Hearingſtone, Dorſetſhire.

At Iſlington, the Rev. Richard Poſtlethwaite, Rector of Darlaſton, Staffordſhire, to Miſs Appleby, daughter of Mr. Appleby, of Iſlington.

Frank Nicholls, eſq. eldeſt ſon of J. Nicholls, eſq. of Mitcham, to Miſs Katencamp, only daughter of H. Katencamp, eſq. of Upper Gower-ſtreet.

Mr. Henry Hall, ſtationer, of Birchin-lane, Cornhill, to Miſs Cavell, of Charlotte-row, Walworth.

At Batterſea, Doctor Marcet, to Miſs Haldimand, daughter of A. F. Haldimand, eſq. of Clapham.

At Ealing, James Harris, eſq. of Greville-ſtreet, Hatton-garden, to Miſs Lucy Trimmer, of Brentford.

At Marybone, Michael Newton, eſq. of Upper Harley-ſtreet, to Miſs Bagſhaw, of Ducheſs-ſtreet, Portland-place, daughter of the late Colonel Bagſhaw.

At St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, Mr. D. J. Bunning, ſurveyor, of Sloane-ſtreet, Chelſea, to Miſs Bunſtone, daughter of Robert Bunſtone, eſq.

Mr. Charles Smith, of Conduit-ſtreet, to Miſs Hakewell, of Conduit-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare.

Major O'Loghlin, of the 14th Regiment of Dragoons, to Miſs Dupre, daughter of Mrs. Dupre, of Portland-place.

At St. Mary, Walworth, Lombard-ſtreet, Joſeph Bally, eſq. of Briſtol, to Miſs Adams, of Spital-ſquare.

At Camberwell, George Kerr, eſq. of Milbourn-place, near North Shields, to Miſs Walton, of St. Olaves, Southwark.

At Walbrook Church, Mr. William Cranſton, grocer, to Miſs M. Mitchelſon, of Berwick-upon-Tweed.

Horace Townſend, eſq. of Bridgemount, Ireland, to Miſs Townſend, of Upper Wimpole-ſtreet, only daughter of the late Lieutenant-General Townſend.

At St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, Mr. J. Shortland, of Pall-Mall, to Miſs Garrett, of Wincanton, Somerſetſhire.

Mr. Thomas Buchanan, ſadler, of Whitechapel, to Miſs Fairbairn, of Lincoln's-inn fields.

Died.] At Kenſington, Mrs. Forſyth, wife of Mr. Forſyth, gardener to the King.

At Lambeth, aged 69, W. Ward. eſq.

In Taviſtock-ſtreet, Covent-garden, Mrs. Smyth, wife of Mr. Smyth.

At Iſlington-ſpa, F. P. Mallet, eſq. of Edmonton.

At Kenſington, aged 88, Iſaac Goſſet, eſq. Mr. Goſſet's family came originally from Jerſey, at the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and ſettled in London. The late Mr. Goſſet invented a compoſition of wax, in which he modelled portraits in an exquiſite manner. His works are numerous, and include the Royal Family, and many of the Nobility and others, from George the Second to the year 1780. He was juſtly termed a *unique* in his art, having invented the materials with which he worked. In private life he was amiable and unaſſuming.

At Iſlington, Mr. James Phipps, formerly of Gutter-lane, ſilverſmith.

In Seymour-ſtreet, General George Morriſon, Colonel of the 4th Regiment of Foot: he was the oldeſt ſtaff officer in the ſervice, having been appointed Quarter-Maſter General in the year 1761.

At Croydon, William Shambrook, eſq.

At Graveſend, Edward Watts, eſq.

In Union-row, Little Tower-hill, aged 66, Mr. Steel, bookſeller; he was the proprietor of that well-known publication the "Navy-Liſt."

In Fenchurch-ſtreet, Mr. Henry Man, ſtock-broker, and formerly deputy ſecretary to the South-ſea Company; he was a gentleman of conſiderable literary talents, ſpecimens of which have appeared in ſeveral periodical publications. Among others, the Supplement to the Tobago Gazette, a piece of exquiſite humour, is the production of Mr. Man. He had an uncommon flow of ſpirits, and was a moſt excellent companion in the hours of conviviality; his many amiable qualities have endeared his memory to a large and reſpectable circle of acquaintance.

In Goodman's-fields, aged 79, Mrs. Lafont, wife of J. Lafont, eſq.

In Queen-ſquare, Bloomſbury, Francis Ruddle, eſq.

In Manſell-ſtreet, Goodman's-fields, aged 62, Mrs. Eſther Mocatta, wife of A. Mocatta, eſq.

At Brompton, Wiltſhire Emmett, eſq.

In Bucklerſbury, Mrs. Tate, wife of Mr. Tate.

In Ludgate-ſtreet, aged 14, Miſs H. Wallis, daughter of Mr. J. Wallis.

In Lamb's Conduit-ſtreet, aged 84, Mrs. Douce, widow of the late F. Douce, eſq.

In the Poultry, Mr. C. Harper, ſtationer.

In Bryanſtone-ſtreet, Mrs. Gulſtone, widow of J. Gulſtone, eſq.

In Piccadilly, Mr. J. Gerrard; he was many years an attendant in the King's library.

In Leadenhall-ſtreet, Mr. Daniel Bowie, ſadler

PROVIN.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

On the 23d November, a meeting of the magiſtrates of the county of Durham was held at the Town-hall, to take into conſideration the Biſhop of Durham's circular letter; when a variety of reſolutions were adopted with a view to leſſen the conſumption of wheat at home, and to encourage its importation from foreign countries.

The neighbourhood of Newcaſtle has lately been much infeſted by thieves. Several perſons have been robbed lately in the middle of the day.

Married.] At Hexham, Mr. Andrew Thompſon, of Sunderland, merchant, to Miſs Ann Keir.

At Tynemouth Church, Captain W. Major to Miſs Dagnia.

At Sunderland, Mr. James Lonſdale, paper-maker, to Miſs Sarah Stephenſon.

At St. Johnlee, Mr. W. Ewington, of the Barns near Hexham, to Miſs Mary Rutherford.

Died.] At Newcaſtle, Mr. William Wolfall, a reſpectable merchant. Aged 73, Mrs. Elizabeth Shafto. Suddenly, aged 20, Mr. Robert Clark, a young gentleman of uncommon aſſiduity in ſtudy, and of very promiſing talents.

Aged 68, Miſs H. Elliſon. Mr. John Hindmarſh, merchant. Aged 79, Mrs. Marſhall. Mrs. Scott. Mr. Mark Pattinſon. Mrs. Smith. Mr. Donaldſon.

At Durham, aged 81, Mrs. Catherine Rookby.

At North Shields, aged 66, Mrs. Sommerville, widow of the Rev. T. Sommerville.

At Gateſhead, ſuddenly, Mr. Robert Atkinſon.

At Sunderland, Mr. J. Miller, brickmaker. His death was occaſioned by his leaping out of a two pair of ſtairs window whilſt aſleep.

At Shields, John Embleton, meſſenger, in the ſervice of the Cuſtoms, between Newcaſtle and Shields, in which ſituation he had been more than 13 years. It is computed, that, during that time, he has walked at leaſt 83,000 miles.

At Stockton, Mr. Thomas Heavifide, grocer.

At Elſdon, Mr. Todd, relict of the late Mr. Todd.

At Blackwell, near Darlington, aged 23, Anthony Hall, eſq.

At Darlington, Mr. Wm. Angle, of London. Mr. Thomas Hodgſon.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND.

The wet ſtate of the weather for ſome time paſt has occaſioned conſiderable quantities of corn to remain in the fields both in Cumberland and Weſtmorland. The heavy rains have alſo retarded the ſowing of winter corn, and, in ſome places, have made the fallows ſo wet as to render them totally unfit to receive the ſeed this ſeaſon. *Carliſle Journal.*

At Carliſle, on Martinmas Saturday, was held the winter hiring-day. Wages were rather low, as is generally the caſe when grain is at advanced prices. Good men for the country were engaged, at an average, for £.7 the half year, and women from £ 3 to 3l. 5s.

A ſubſcription has lately been opened at Workington for the purpoſe of ſtocking a warehouſe with the common neceſſaries of life at the cheapeſt rate, which are to be retailed to the poor at the wholeſale price.

The Carliſle Journal and other northern papers abound with accounts of forgeries on various country banks. They are chiefly counterfeit one pound notes; ſome on well-known bankers, and others on banks that have no exiſtence. Of the latter deſcription is the following, which we print for the information of our readers.

No. 603. London Bank, Nov. 6, 1798.

I promiſe to pay the Bearer on Demand One Pound. Value received.

For Garforth, Taylor, Harriſon, Cooke, Homely, and Co.

Thos. Wright.

One Pound.

No. 603. Entd, D. W. Storer.

On the left ſide of the note is a ſhip. The whole is well engraved; but the writing, which is all indifferent, appears to be done by the ſame perſon.

Married.] At Carliſle, Mr. Robert Howe to Miſs Hodſon, of Bowneſs. Mr. Joſeph Hendrie to Miſs Mary Holliday.

At Whitehaven, M. Hartley, eſq. merchant, to Miſs Lewthwaite. Mr. Robert Neale to Mrs. Caſion.

At Dornock, Mr. Joſeph Harriſon, of Butterdales, to Miſs Rebecca Potter, of the ſame place.

At Kirkhampton, Mr. Richard Hodgſon to Miſs Mary Sturdy.

At Appleby, Mr. William Moffatt, of Aſhby, to Miſs Rebecca Porter, of Hoff-row.

At Lorten, near Keſwick, Mr. S. Norton to Miſs E. Pearſon.

At Brompton, Mr. J. Mangham to Miſs Ann Pattenſon.

At Kirklington, Mr. John Hewitt, of Broomfield, to Miſs Jane Graham.

At Workington, Captain W. Moore, of the Favourite, to Miſs Falcon.

At Kendal, Mr. George Hopper to Miſs Pearſon. Mr. J. Birkitt to Miſs Hacker.

Died.] At Carliſle, Mrs. Wilſon, of the Joiner's

Joiner's Arms. Aged 82, Mr. Thomas Armſtrong. Mrs. Boak, wife of Mr. Boak, ironmonger.

At Whitehaven, aged 52, Mr. Nicholſon, wife of Mr. Nicholſon. Mr. William Harriſon. Aged 58, Mrs. Spittal, wife of Mr. Spittal. Mrs. Coupland, wife of Mr. Coupland, bookſeller.

At the Banks, near Brampton, in the prime of life, Samuel Addiſon, M. D.

At Kendall, Mr. Samuel Gill. Mrs. Fiſher, wife of Mr. A. Fiſher.

At Annan, Mrs. Dickſon, wife of Mr. Thomas Dickſon.

At Moorhouſe, aged 88, Mrs. Moor, wife of A. Moor, tobacconiſt.

At Cockermouth, Mr. Lot. Barwiſe.

At Appleby, ſuddenly, aged 56, J. Ward, eſq. deputy-lieutenant for the county of Weſtmoreland.

At Cumwhitton, near Carliſle, Mrs. Sarah Earl, widow.

At Wigton, aged 55, Mrs. Ray.

At Workington, Mrs. Poſtlethwaite.

At Parten, aged 76, Mr. Joſeph Plaſket.

At Egremont, Mr. John Hindmarſh, merchant.

YORKSHIRE.

Public meetings have lately been held at Sheffield, Leeds, Hull, &c. &c. to take into conſideration the conſequence of the preſent high price of the neceſſaries of life; at which it was agreed to eſtabliſh ſoup-ſhops on the plan which is now almoſt univerſally adopted in the principal towns in every part of the kingdom.

A moſt barbarous murder was lately committed at Pontefract Park upon Mrs. Denniſon, wife of Mr. Denniſon of that place. Mrs. Denniſon was diſcovered dead in a cellar under the dwelling-houſe; and her head appeared to have been bruiſed with a hammer. The ſuppoſed murderer has ſince been committed to York Caſtle.

The value of the Baltic fleet, which has juſt arrived in Hull harbour, is eſtimated at £.700,000. Five thouſand quarters of wheat, and a conſiderably larger quantity of other ſorts of grain, form part of this freight.

Married.] At York, Mr. Skepper to Miſs Benſon. J. Walker, eſq. of Leeds to Miſs Othie, of Scarborough. Mr. William Batty to Miſs Heſſay. John Dodſworth, eſq. to Miſs Wovrell.

At Leeds, Mr. White, of Leeds, to Miſs Goſling, of Middleton. Mr. H. Hall, jun. to Miſs Butterfield, of Halifax. Mr. T. S. B. Redde to Miſs Paley, eldeſt daughter of Mr. R. Paley. Mr. William Taylor, of Beeſton, to Miſs Suſannah Hartley. Mr. Joſeph Simpſon, of Holbeck, to Miſs Rayner, of Leeds. Mr. Cawood to Mrs. Denton.

At Beverly, Lieutenant Mott, of the 5th Lancaſhire Regiment, to Miſs Harriſon, of York.

At Sheffield, Mr. John Wilkes, aged 84, to Miſs Elizabeth Longden. Mr. J. Hawkſley, merchant, to Miſs Harmer, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Harmer.

At Hull, Mr. Samuel Dickinſon to Miſs Coulſon.

At Doncaſter, Mr. Samuel to Miſs Mary King.

At Whitby, Mr. Barnſhaw to Miſs Waiſon.

At Hirly-moor-ſide, Rev. J. Petch to Miſs Hayes.

At Perklington, Mr. George Bagley to Mrs. Ruſten.

At Knareſborough, Mr. T. Clemeſhaw to Miſs Ann Dickinſon.

At Wakefield, Mr. William Hirſt to Miſs Clay.

At Connington, J. Heathcote, eſq. M. P. for Rippon, to Miſs Thornhill, daughter of George Thornhill, eſq, of Doddington, Huntingdon.

At Scarborough, Captain William Kirby to Mrs. Creſwell, of Hull. Mr. Marſhall to Miſs White, of York.

At Pontefract, Mr. Wall, attorney, of London, to Miſs Stedman, of Pontefract.

Died.] At York, aged 80, Mr. Thomas Stothard. Aged 87, Mr. Burgeſs. George Perrott, eſq. ſon of the late A. Perrott, eſq. Mr. John Green. Mr. William Watſon.

At Leeds, Mrs. Strothers.

At Beverley, Mrs. Wilkinſon, wife of Mr. J. Wilkinſon, hoſier.

At Hull, Mrs. Peake, wife of Mr. Peake. Mr. Jackſon, baker; Mrs. Medd, wife of Mr. Medd. Miſs Mary Smith.

At Sheffield, aged 85, Mrs. Sarah Browne. Mr. Thomas Sykes, baker.

At Knareſborough, Mr. S. Parkinſon, fellmonger.

At Richmond, Mr. Thomas Wright, attorney.

At Huddleſten-Hall, near Leeds, Mr. Clapham.

At Woodhouſe, near Leeds, aged 100, Mrs. E. Gill.

At Doncaſter, aged 19, Miſs Ann Hallifax, daughter of Mr. Alderman Hallifax.

At Neep's End, near Sheffield, Mr. Scholes, hatter.

At Halifax, John Hamer, eſq.

At Pontefract, Mrs. E. Swinney.

LANCASHIRE.

Soup ſhops for the relief of the poor are opened, or about to be opened, in Lancaſter, Manchester, Liverpool, and other places in this county.

In the neighbourhood of Manchester the poorer claſs of people have lately evinced a great diſpoſition to riotous proceedings, on account of the exceſſive high price of corn and flour. On Monday, the 18th of November, a conſiderable body of men, armed with ſticks, attended by a number of women, paraded the principal ſtreets of Manchester, but committed no act of violence. Early in the day, a part of the Airſhire light dragoons

dragoons were ordered out, to prevent a junction of the mob.

Married.] At Lancaſter, Mr. John Baldwin to Miſs Saul, eldeſt daughter of the late G. Saul, eſq. Mr. Bainbridge to Miſs Ellen Rowlandſon.

At Mancheſter, Mr. Samuel Mills, of Blackrod to Miſs Elizabeth Barlow, of Mancheſter. Mr. Moat, merchant, to Miſs Squires, of Aſhton. Thomas Potter, eſq. of Ardwick Green, to Miſs Moore. Rev. George Checkley to Miſs Tourchett. Mr. Elliott, ſurgeon, to Miſs Elizabeth Rathbone. Mr. Beever, of Withington, to Miſs Oldknow, of Mancheſter. Mr. J. Dixon to Mrs. Burton. Mr. Thomas Ward, of Macclesfield, to Miſs Ann Pyke. Mr. J. H. Heron to Miſs E Spear. Mr. Simiſter to Miſs Mary Wood.. Mr. Thomas Whitfield to Mrs. Rimmer.

At Liverpool, Mr. William Wright to Miſs Ward, of Preſcott. Mr. John Richardſon, of Cheſterfield, merchant, to Miſs Lucy Luill, of Liverpool. Mr. Robert Tatterſall merchant, to Miſs Haworth. Mr. John Rymner, merchant, to Miſs Hartley. Mr. Sale, merchant, to Miſs H. Benn. Mr. J. Belveridge to Miſs Ann Dutton. Mr. Gilleray to Miſs M. Wright. Mr. C. Okill to Miſs Woodhouſe. Mr. M'Cloud to Mrs. Moore.

At Blackburn, Mr. C. Wright, of Marple, Cheſhire, to Miſs Sarah Ford, of Darwen Mill, near Blackburn.

At Preſton, George Bolton, eſq. to Miſs Davenport.

At Standiſh, Mr. Robert Swift, of Adlington, to Miſs Hart, of Coppule.

At Wigan, Mr. Joſeph Turner, of Liverpool, to Miſs Birch, of Wigan.

At Leyland, Mr. J. Howard to Mr. Jane Beardſworth.

At Billinge, Thomas Woodcock, eſq. of of Wigan, to Miſs E. Holme.

Died.] At Lancaſter, Mrs. Wright, relict of the late Dr. Wright.

At Mancheſter, Mr. Thomas Walker, ſecond ſon of Mr. Peter Walker. Mr. Albiſton, currier. Aged 48, Miſs Dawſon. Mrs. Pilling. Nathaniel Crompton, eſq. merchant. Mr. James Chippindale, apothecary at the Lying-in-Hoſpital; he was a young man of amiable diſpoſition, and promiſing talents.

Mrs. Mary Harriſon. Aged 85, Mrs. Lowe. Mr. Thomas Leftwich. Mrs. Littlewood. Mr. William Meredith, ſon of Mr. Meredith. Mr. John Marſhall, only ſon of Mr. Marſhall, corn merchant. Mrs. Walker, wife of Mr. Walker. Mr. J. Wright. Mr. Rhodes, ſenior. Aged 70, Mr. R. Higginſon. Miſs Bevington, daughter of Mr. Bevington.

At Liverpool, Mr. Thomas Holt, merchant. Mr. Hughes, printer. Mr. P. Fairweather. Miſs Bevington, daughter of Mr. Bevington. Mrs Ruſſell. Mr. J. Blundell.

At Whalley. Mrs Riley.

At Sand-hills, Mrs. Barton.

At Broughton, Mrs. Stanley, wife of Mr. J. Stanley, nurſeryman.

At Aughton, near Ormſkirk, aged 90, Rev. S. G. Bordley.

At Rochdale, Mr. Adam Whitworth.

At Garſtang, the Rev. J. Moſs.

At Salford, Mr. Thomas Kay.

At Shaw-Hall, Mrs. Farrington, wife of W. Farrington, eſq.

At Warrington, Mr. Ruſh, of Liverpool. M. W. Turner, attorney. Mr. R. Crabtree.

CHESHIRE.

The principal pariſhioners of St. Mary on the Hill in Cheſter have preſented the Rev. Mr. Willan, their late curate, with a purſe, containing fifty guineas, "*as a token of the laſting impreſſion his humane, unexceptionable, and exemplary conduct in the performance of that office for twenty years hath left upon their minds.*"

Several perſons have been committed to Cheſter caſtle for negociating forged bank notes at Altringham and Stockport.

Married.] At Cheſter, Mr. J. Shepherd to Miſs Coxon. Mr. John Reeve, of Mickle-Trafford, to Miſs Dutton, of Thornton-in-the Moors.

At Nantwich, Mr. W. Martin, jun. to Miſs Burgin.

At Malpas, Mr. Caldecott, of Bickley, to Miſs Seacome, of Hampton.

At Stockport, William Moore, eſq. of Bolton, to Miſs E. Hollingſworth, of Stockport.

At Eaſtham, Mr. J. Wade, jun. of Storeton, to Mrs. Hill.

At Macclesfield, Mr. Phillips, brewer, to Miſs Lemas, of Bollington.

At Tintwiſtle, Mr. D. Hyde to Mrs. Ann Shepley.

Died.] At Cheſter, Mrs. Evans. Mrs. Barnſton, relict of the late Robert Barnſton, eſq. Mrs. Haley, wife of Mr. J. Haley. Mr. Edward Bateman, butcher.

At Nantwich, Mrs. Smith, relict of the Rev. Mr. Smith.

At Stockport, aged 60, Mr. J. Slater.

At Tarvin, near Cheſter, Mr. Powell; he was accidentally killed by the exploſion of a loaded muſket.

At White-gate Houſe, Miſs Sarah Lowe, daughter of the late Mr. S. Lowe.

At Altringham, Mr. George Burgeſs.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Derby, Mr. C. Brown, of Weſton-upon-Trent, to Miſs Ann Cox, of Derby. Mr. Lee, brazier, to Miſs Whittingham.

At Cheſterfield, Mr. Taylor, mercer, of North Shields, to Miſs Thacker.

At Bakewell, Mr. Gurnsford, of Sheffield, to Miſs Robinſon, of Haſlop.

At Aſhbourne, Mr. Sutton to Miſs Ann Bradley.

Died.] At Derby, aged 35, Mrs. Wilſon, wife of Mr. Wilſon. Aged 75, Mr. Hodgkinſon, gardener.

At

At Lullington, Mrs. Simmonds, wife of Chriſtopher Simmonds, eſq.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. Pepper to Miſs Woolley. Mr. Sturt, hoſier, to Miſs Smoke. Mr. Johnſon to Miſs Walker.

Died.] At Nottingham, Mrs. Swan, wife of Mr. C. Swan.

At Newark, ſuddenly, Mrs. Bradſhaw, wife of Mr. Bradſhaw. Mr. Stuart.

At Thorpe, near Newark, Mr. A. Toder.

At Goverton, near Southwell, the Rev. K. Mawer, many years curate of Thurgarton and Hoveringham.

At Sibberton, Rev. R. Gardner, many years vicar of Sibberton and Welford.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

On Tueſday, the 12th of November, about ſix in the morning (the day and hour in which the meteors, as deſcribed in our laſt, were ſeen at Hartlepool, Whitehaven, Worceſter, Hereford, Glouceſter and Woodſtock), the inhabitants of Hamcoates, near Crowle, in Lincolnſhire, were alarmed by the moſt vivid flaſhes of lightning ever remembered, and by a long train of fixed fire, which continued viſible for about thirty ſeconds, and then gradually diſappeared.—*Lincoln and Staffordſhire Mercury.*

Once more we take the liberty to direct the attention of our intelligent correſpondents to this very curious ſubject, and to invite the communication of all the authentic particulars which they are able to collect in their reſpective diſtricts.

From a temporary want of wind, wheaten flour lately ſold in Lincoln at 5s. per ſtone.

At a late meeting held at Spalding, it was reſolved to proceed forthwith in draining and incloſing the Commons of Deeping, Crowland, Langtoft, Baſton, Spalding, Pinchbeck, and Cowbit.

The ſupplementary or 3d Regiment of Lincoln Militia have been diſembodied, and the officer allowed ſix months pay in advance.

We obſerve that a Subſcription Library has been eſtabliſhed at Stamford, which is conducted by a Committee, and that Mr. Newcomb is the Librarian. The Subſcription, 12s. per annum, is certainly too ſmall for an object of ſuch great public importance.

Married.] Mr. J. Bird, of Newſtead, to Miſs Gamble, of Barnack. W. Dods, eſq. of Goſberton, to Miſs Ann Spurr, of Sleaford.

At Lincoln, Mr. G. Skelton, to Miſs Francis.

At Weſtborough, Mr. Weſtmoreland to Miſs Raſor. Michael Newton, eſq. of Culverthorpe, to Miſs Bagſhaw, daughter of the late Colonel Bagſhaw. Mr. W. Ward, of Spalding, to Miſs E. Dunſtan, of Gainſborough.

At Gainſborough, Mr. Iſaac Chafer to Mrs. Harper. Mr. Thomas Cavey, of Haxey, to Mrs. H Ward, of Gainſborough. Mr. A. Greenwood, of Wainſgate, to Miſs M. Aſhworth, of Grimſworth.

At Fulſtow, Mr. J. Hurton to Miſs Freſhney.

Died.] The Rev. R. Uvedale, D. D. rector of Langton, vicar of Swinſhead, and fellow of Trinity-College, Cambridge. He was a lineal deſcendant of Sir M. Hale.

At Grantham, the Rev. Mr. Gibſon.

At Sleaford, aged 58, Mr. James Buller. Aged 68, Mr. William Harmſton.

At Duddington, aged 66, Robert Young, gent.

At Driby, aged 52, Mr. William Cartwright.

At Weld Newton, Miſs Searle, of Tetney. Her death was occaſioned by a fall from a horſe.

Mr. Greaves, of Uffington. Aged 80, J. Bellaers, eſq. of Uffington.

At Bourn, Mrs. Baybrook.

At Sleaford, Mr Job, of the George Inn.

At North Witham, aged 84, Mr. R. Watſon.

At Kettlethorpe, aged 65, the Rev. H. Palmer, of which place he had been Rector 20 years, and greatly beloved.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. James Chriſtian to Miſs Speed, of Cotteſmore.

Died.] Mrs. Parker, of Empingham. Mrs. Belgrave, of Ayſton.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

The Leiceſter Journal of the 6th of December contains an ingenious paper on the ſubject of tranſplanting wheat, as a means of providing againſt the expected ſcarcity of that neceſſary of life. It is recommended "to ſow, in dry land, as much corn as may be deemed neceſſary to plant in the ſpring any number of acres which may be occupied with that article in the following year.—When the ſoil is prepared, a furrow is to be made with a very ſmall plough and one horſe, in the center of the ridge or land, returning back in the ſame track (this time only of every ridge), then turn towards the left hand, and plough another furrow, about eight or nine inches from the firſt furrow, turning always to the left hand, till the whole ridge is finiſhed; it will then be formed into trenches, in parallel lines, of about eight or nine inches aſunder, and imitate what gardeners term drawing of drills. In theſe furrows the plants are to be laid." Mr. JOHN AINSWORTH, of Glen, the experienced author of this communication, ſays he has practiſed this method with the moſt complete ſucceſs.

At a General Meeting of the Subſcribers to the intended Female Aſylum, at the Exchange, Leiceſter, on the 25th of November, it appeared, upon the report of the Treaſurer, that the annual ſubſcriptions amount to 94l. 12s.; and that 22l. 3s. has been received from various perſons as donations.—Mr. Robinſon reported, that Mr. WILBERFORCE, M. P. is willing to advance two hundred pounds out of a charitable fund at his diſpoſal, and to add one hundred as his own contribution; and that Mr. HENRY THORNTON, M. P. propoſes alſo to give fifty pounds towards raiſing a fund for the

purchaſe or erection of a building to be appropriated to the deſign of this inſtitution; the intereſt, in the mean time, to be applied to its ſupport.

Aſhby-Woulds will ſpeedily be incloſed.

Married.] At Kibworth, Mr. Wartnaby, jun. of Market-Harborough, attorney, to Miſs Haymes.

At Lutterworth, Mr. Hill, of Cotteſbatch, to Miſs Footman.

Died.] At Leiceſter, Mr. S. Roberts, jun. Aged 88, Mr. Hacker.

At Aſhby de la Zouch, Mr. J. Sowter. Mr. T. Brown; he was ſeized with an apoplectic fit at the funeral of Mr. Sowter, and ſurvived the interment of his friend only a few hours.

At Desford, Mrs. Mansfield.

At Long-Whatton, Mr. Thomas Smith.

At Lutterworth, Mr. Hook,

Suddenly, Mr. Bennet, an eminent grazier, of Kirby-Muxloe.

Suddenly upon the road, within a few yards of the White-Horſe, Leiceſter Foreſt, Mr. Moore, of Blaby.

At Leiceſter, Mrs. Corbet, widow, aged 69.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

£.64: 10s. were lately given to the Staffordſhire Infirmary by Mr. Nunn, the manager of the theatre, being the receipt for one night's performance.

Several of the provincial papers were laſt month impoſed upon by a deſcription of a tin ſpire on the church of Wolverhampton. We copied the paragraph into our laſt number.

Married.] Mr. Webſter, of the Swan, Stafford, to Miſs Mary Harding, of Walton.

At Cheadle, Mr. Bourne, ſurgeon, to Mrs. Child.

W. P. Warburton, of Woolſtanton, to Miſs Emery, of Newcaſtle.

At Wolverhampton, R. Edwards, eſq. to Miſs Mary Wenman.

At Litchfield, Mr. Thomas Hall, of Yoxhall, to Miſs M. Sharrer.

At Hints, Mr. John Greenfall, of Birmingham, to Miſs Smith, of Hints.

At Hednesford, Mr. T. Carr to Miſs Sanders.

At Newcaſtle, Mr. William Daniel to Miſs M. Robiſon.

Mr. James Tellwright, of Stanfield, to Miſs Ferneyhough, of Ford Green.

Died.] At Litchfield, Mrs. Burrow, wife of W. Burrow, eſq.

At Benton, Mr. Worthington.

At Bath, Mrs. Fitzherbert, relict of the late Bazil Fitzherbert, eſq. of Swinnerton.

At Wolverhampton, 77, Mrs. Deakin.

Advanced in years, John Levett, eſq. of Wichnor Hall.

At Stafford, Mrs. Hoplay.

At Tutbury, 57, Mr. Potter. Fiſher Littleton, eſq. brother of Sir Edw. Littleton.

Mr. Francis Lee, of Stafford.

At Walſall, aged 57, Mr. Edw. Matthews.

At Caldon, aged 100, Mr. John Millner.

In Stafford, aged 69, Mrs. Lycett.

At Norton, Mrs. Gildart.

At Bonchill, Mrs. Blick, wife of the Rev. F. Blick.

WARWICKSHIRE.

On the 19th of December the Warwick and Birmingham and Napton canals were opened, when a boat load of coals paſſed along the former from the Staffordſhire colleries to Warwick.

The maſter of the workhouſe at Sutton lately applied to a magiſtrate of that town, to know what was to be done with the corpſe of a dead man, which lay on the Coldfield. The magiſtrate, of courſe, directed, that it ſhould be taken to the workhouſe, but not ſtripped till after the Coroner's inſpection. The body was accordingly laid by the ſide of a corpſe already in the houſe. A ſhort time afterwards, ſome children, from motives of curioſity, went to look at the dead men, when they diſcovered that the unſtripped one ſtill continued to breathe. A ſurgeon was ſent for, animation was reſtored; and, on the following day, the man, who was a traveller, proceeded on his journey. He was ſubject to fits, which occaſioned his *apparent death*; and it was only in conſequence of the magiſtrate's directions, that his body was not immediately ſtripped, and placed in the belfry, according to cuſtom, where it might have remained unnoticed for ſeveral days.

Married.] At Coventry, Mr. Ballard to Miſs Stean.

At Stoneleigh, Mr. M. Clark, jun. to Miſs Weſton.

At Aſton Cantloe, Mr. Checkets to Miſs Brookes.

At Birmingham, Mr. Walker to Miſs Richards. Mr. J. Wright to Miſs E. Hamton. Mr. Brandiſh to Miſs Werlocks. Mr. Ryland to Miſs Smith. Mr. Salt to Miſs Steen. Mr. Cooper to Miſs Armfield.

At Alceſter, Mr. J. Johnſon to Miſs Chare. Mr. Hemming to Miſs Greathead. Mr. Greenfall to Miſs Smith.

At Hillmorton, Mr. Richard Cleaver, an eminent butcher, to Miſs Whitmill.

Died.] At Coventry, Mr. Reeves. Miſs Lapworth. Mrs. Ryley, wife of Mr. Ryley.

At Birmingham, Mr. Robert Wootton. Mrs. Eginton. Mrs. Tankard, wife of Mr. Tankard. Mrs. Keeling, wife of Mr. Keeling. Mr. John Margavay. Mr. Worton.

At Sherbourn, aged 92, Joſeph Mead, eſq. Captain in the Navy.

At Beanfall, Mrs. Pearce.

At Foleſhill-place, near Coventry, Mrs. Gilbert, wife of Mr. Gilbert.

At Whirley Mills, near Coventry, Mr. Packer.

At Packington Hall, the infant ſon of the Earl of Aylesford.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Rodington, Mr. Shingler, to Miſs Briſbourne.

At Chitton, Mr. W. Purton, of London, to Miſs Pardre, of Faintree.

Mr. Tho. Southern, near Roſs, to Miſs Allen, of Hunkington.

The Rev. H. Crump, of Leighton, to Miſs Pryſe, of London.

At Beckbury, Mr. Barnfield, to Miſs Bayley.

Mr. Cha. Beddoe, of Withy Pool, to Miſs J. Aſprey, of Kinlet.

Mr. Beire, of Berrington, to Miſs Evans, of Belſwardine.

Died.] In Shrewſbury, Mr. Aſterby, glazier. Mr. Cheſhire, of St. John's-hill. Mr. Nickleſs, glazier. Aged 85, Mrs. Yeomans, 54 years a widow. Mrs. Eveliegh, wife of the Rev. Dr. Eveleigh. Mr. Drury, maltſter. Mr. Jones, bricklayer.

At Preſton, near Wellington, Mrs. Radnall.

At Glazeley, near Bridgnorth, aged 56, Mr. John Scarratt. Mr. F. Bradbourn, of Norton. He loſt his life by falling into a well near the road ſide, which had been moſt culpably omitted to be covered or fenced in. Mrs. Glover, of Ruyton.

At Wellington, aged 67, Mr. Edw. Houlſtone, a reſpectable bookſeller and ſtationer of that town. He had been during many years a patient martyr to the tortures of the ſtone. He has left behind him the character of an honeſt man.

In Mardol, Shrewſbury, Mr. Hudſon, flax-dreſſer. Same place, aged 87, Mr. Griffiths, late of the Bell Inn.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

The Magiſtrates of Worceſter have prohibited the Bakers of that city from making for three months any Bread of a finer quality than ſtandard wheaten.

The Mayor of Worceſter lately fined a man 5s. for playing at cards in a public-houſe.

Married.] At Inkberrew, Mr. Granderton, to Miſs Care.

At Stourbridge, Mr. Geo. Shirt, to Miſs Smith.

At Bewdley, Mr. Edwards, ſurgeon, to Miſs Langford, of Worceſter.

At Old Swinford, Mr. Joſeph Braddey, of Stourbridge, to Miſs Richards.

Died.] At Worceſter, Mrs. Tahourden.

Suddenly, John Mountfort, Eſq.

Mr. Knight, brazier.

At Storbridge, Mrs. Caſwell, wife of Mr. Caſwell. Mr. Jones.

At Kempſey, aged 83, Mrs. Brooke.

At Upton-old, Thomas Fretwell, Eſq.

At Newland-Green, Mr. Tho. Creſwell.

At Kidderminſter, aged 17, Miſs Mary Ann Griffin, daughter of Mr. Tho. Griffin.

Mrs. Watſon, wife of Mr. Watſon.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

State of the Duty on Hops for the preſent Year.

Rocheſter	- -	11,978
Canterbury	- -	22,380
Cranbrook diviſion	-	10,803
Suſſex	- -	11,980
Worceſter, Hereford, and Wolverhampton	- -	10,452
Farnham, Surrey, Hants, and Salop		4,810
All England beſides	-	4,823
		£.77,527

Fifty Guineas have been refuſed for the three years old Bull, which obtained the late prize of the Herefordſhire Agricultural Society.

Married.] Mr. Thomas Jay, of Derndale, to Miſs Taylor, of Tillington.

Mr. S. Price, jun. of Eardſley, to Miſs Harper, of Upcott.

The Rev. J. Freeman, vicar of St. Peter's, Hereford, to Miſs Gardiner, of Caſtle Froome.

Died.] Aged 64, generally regretted, the Rev. William Horne, the Roman Catholic Clergyman, officiating in the city of Hereford.

The Rev. James Bull, Rector of Preſteign, Vicar of Sternesfield and Leintwardine, Herefordſhire, and a Juſtice of the Peace in Radnorſhire.

Mrs. Leech, of the Mitre, aged 88. Mr. Turner, aged 22. Mr. Henry Griffiths, ſon of Mr. W. Griffiths, Proctor.

At Leominſter, aged 77, the Lady of the Rev. Sir John Dutton Colt, Bart. Aged 58, John Whitmore, Eſq. of the Hereford Corporation, and a reſpected juſtice of the Peace for the County.

At Petſtow, Mr. W. Griffiths.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Married.] R. Willis, jun. Eſq. to Miſs Apperby, of the Forge.

At Monmouth, R. Eckley, Eſq. of Credenhill, to Miſs Leota.

At Uſk, Mr. A. Jones, to Miſs E. Jones.

At Monmouth, Mr. John Mills, of Stroud, to Miſs Anne Powell, of Monmouth.

Died.] At Monmouth, Mr. Cole, muſician.

At Abergavenny, Miſs Powell, ſiſter to W. Powell, Eſq.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Wrebbesford, Mr. Gwinnett, of Cheltenham, to Miſs Watmore, of Bewdley.

Mr. Edwards, of Bewdley, to Miſs Langford, of Worceſter.

At Glouceſter, Mr. Tho. Moore, of Durſley, to Miſs E. Cowles, of Glouceſter.

Mr. John Chandler, of Boxwell, to Miſs Gardiner, of Weſton-Birt, Herts.

Died.] Mrs. Toghill, of Doynton.

At Glouceſter, Mr. Thornton, of the Upper George. Mr. Jas. Pearce, Clerk of Glouceſter Goal.

At Cheltenham, Mr. Henry Markham.

At Painſwick, Mr. Richard Cox.

At Dudley, Mrs. Ann Green, aged 92.

At Horſley, Rev. Benj. Francis, the Baptiſt Preacher.

At Henbury, Mr. Mountjoy, jun.

At Hasfield-Court, Mr. John Coles, Iron-merchant, late of Glouceſter.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Oxford, Mr. David Brockleſby, to Miſs Hyde.

Died.] At Oxford, Mr. Rd. Gueſt, aged 84, many years gardener of New-College.

Mr. Sylveſter, formerly of Burford, aged 90.

At Bampton, Mrs. Ann Dutton.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Weldon, Mr. Gray, to Miſs Gilbey.

At Daventry, Mr. Watkins, to Miſs Clay.

At Burton-Lattimer, Mr. Joſeph Patrick, Pariſh-Clerk and School-maſter, to Miſs Mary Driver; the joint-ages of this couple amount to 145 years.

At Fineden, Mr. Thomas Barker, to Miſs Mary Vincent.

At Weldon, Mr. Robert Lambert, to Miſs Jane Gray, of Spring-Gardens, London.

At Orlingbury, Mr. Barker, to Mrs. Thong.

Died.] At Northampton, Miſs Dickinſon, daughter of Mr. T. Dickinſon.

At Raunds, ſuddenly, the Rev J. Smyth.

At Yardley-Haſtings, Mr. Wm. Blower.

At Cooknoe, aged 68, Mrs. Sibley.

At Standford-Baron, aged 76, Mr. T. Hyde.

At Wellingborough, Mr. John Gibbs, jun. fell-monger.

At Lutton, Mr. Gregory.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

A new and very important application of canals has lately been made in this country, under the direction of the MARQUIS of BUCKINGHAM. He propoſes that in future cattle and ſheep be conveyed to the London markets, by means of the Grand Junction Canal, inſtead of being driven as heretofore. The firſt experiment was made upon the prize bullock belonging to Mr. Weſtear, which, with ſeveral other fine fat oxen and ſheep, have been ſafely and commodiouſly conveyed to London in barges. They were put on board at Wendover, on Tueſday the 10th, and they arrived at the Grand Junction Canal Wharf, near Blackfriars Bridge, on Thurſday the 12th. The diſtance of Wendover from London, by the high road, is 35 miles, and by the canal 60; it is obvious, therefore, that theſe cattle arrived in London, free from any fatigue, in two-thirds, or one half of the time which would have been taken up in driving them by land. The expence is alſo reduced in an equal or greater proportion.

Mr. Weſtear's bullock, alluded to in the foregoing paragraph, obtained the price of one hundred guineas at Smithfield; and he afterwards ſold it for another hundred. It weighed three hundred ſtone, of eight pounds was eight feet eleven inches long; ſix feet ſeven inches high, and ten feet four inches round the girth.

At the quarter ſeſſions held at Ayleſbury, Mr. Thomas Bartams, an opulent farmer, was convicted of regrating, by buying twenty-four quarters and a half of oats in Olney market, and ſelling them again in the ſame market at ſix-pence per quarter profit: he was ſentenced to be impriſoned fourteen days, and pay a fine of 200l.

Married.] At Cheſham, Mr. John Pope, of Whelply-hill farm, to Miſs Sophia Naſh, daughter of Mr. J. Naſh, of Cheſham

Died.] At Great Marlow, aged 79, Mrs. E. Bell, widow.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Harold, aged 80, Mr. J. Pratt, lacemaſter, an eſteemed and upright character. Three of his ſiſters ſurvive him, whoſe reſpective ages are 84, 82, and 80.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Died.] At Huntingdon, the Rev. John Francis, M. A. of Jeſus College, Cambridge, and fourteen years curate of Huntingdon and Offord.

Aged 75, L. Deſborough, eſq. Suddenly, Mr. William Howſon.

At Offord, Mr. Leach, a quaker.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Mr. Seaton's prize is this year adjudged to Wm. Bolland, M. A. for his Poem on St. Paul preaching at Athens. This is the third Seatonian prize obtained by Mr. Bolland.

Died.] At Cambridge, Mr. Wallis, baker, Mr. Dench; he kept the Bowling-green Houſe, called the Houſe in the Fields, more than twenty years.

Mrs. Hayles, relict of Mr. Hayles, ſurgeon.

At Newmarket, Mr. John Edmondſon. Mr. William Weſtley.

At Gazely, near Newmarket, Mr. Francis Death.

At Little Everſden, Mr. Holben.

NORFOLK.

Married.] At Norwich, Mr. J. Hunt to Miſs Harper.

Died.] At Norwich, aged 37, Mrs. C. Harwood. Mr. John Howes. Aged 79, Mrs. Henſman. Mr. Nelſon, publican. Aged 56, Mr. T. Booth, of the Caſtle Inn. Mr. Thomas Parſlee, of the Bell Inn.

At Aylſham, aged 33, Mrs. Engall.

At Croſtwick, Mr. Ladell.

At Long Stratton, Miſs Abigail Ringer.

At Pulham, Miſs Fuller.

At Fakenham, aged 26, Mrs. Suggett, wife of Mr. Suggett James Jones, eſq.

At Poſtwick, aged 26, Miſs Weſt

At Greſſenhall, aged 68, Mr. J. Makins.

At the parſonage in Downham Market, the Right Hon. Lady Martha Daſhwood, wife of the Rev. James Daſhwood, and ſecond daughter of the Right Hon. and Rev. Charles Earl of Banbury.

At Frettingham, Miſs S. Ladell, daughter of Mr. Ladell.

SUFFOLK.

A number of forged drafts on bankers in London, have been lately attempted to be circulated in Suffolk, by a man, who called himſelf Samuel Bridges: he is of a genteel appearance, and has not yet been taken.

The pariſh of Ouſden, has adopted the following as a ſcale of neceſſaries for a poor family, conſiſting of ten perſons, excluſive of wheat, fleſh, and houſe-rent.

Fire 2s. Candle 5d. Soap 5d. Butter 10d. Cheeſe 9d. Tea and ſugar 7d. Salt 3d. Mending, &c. 2d.——Total 5s. 5d.

The flour called thirds is eſtimated at 3s. 6d. per ſtone, and each perſon to conſume half a ſtone.

Houſe rent, clothing, firing, and candles are ſuppoſed to be provided for by harveſt, hay-making, &c. &c.

Married.

Married.] At Ipſwich, Mr. John Ridley, merchant, to Miſs S. Womack of Diſs.

At Sudbury, Mr. Strutt, jun. to Miſs Dorothy Ray.

At Great Weltnetham, Mr. Chinery, jun. to Miſs Woodgate.

At Needham Market, Mr. Hunt to Miſs Owers of Toſtock.

At Farnham, near Bury, Mr. Froſt, farmer, of Monks Eleigh, to Miſs Stutter, daughter of Mr. W. Stutter.

Died.] At Bury, aged 70, Mr. Thomas Nunn. Mr. Nathan, miller. Mrs Parker, wife of Mr. Parker of the Fox Inn; ſhe was found dead in her bed. Mrs. Paſton, wife of E. Paſton, eſq. Aged 66, John Symons, eſq. vice admiral of the red.

At Ipſwich, aged 76, Mrs. Gainham. Digby Dent, eſq. Aged 41, Mr. George Jermyn, a reſpectable bookſeller and printer. Miſs Mary Peckover, daughter of Mr. Peckover. Mrs. Wright, wife of the Rev. J. Wright. Mrs. Parkhurſt.

At Eriſwele, aged 73, Mr. J. Sparkes, farmer.

At Brandon, aged 91, Mr. Thomas Darkin. Aged 16, Miſs A. Snare.

At Little Weltnetham, Mr. Geo. Biddell, an opulent farmer.

At Hadleigh, Mrs. Toms, wife of the Rev. Mr. Toms.

At Boteſdale, Mr. Edmund Norman.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Chelmsford, Mr. J. Wenden to Miſs Street. Mr. H. Whiffin to Mrs. Shuttleworth. Mr R. Dixon to Miſs Harridge. Mr. T. Clark to Miſs M. Butler.

At Hornchurch, Mr. Maſon to Miſs Barwell.

At Witham, Mr. Luſkin to Miſs P. Skinner.

At. Duddinghurſt, Mr. W. Reeve to Miſs Bridges.

At Stebbing, Mr. J. Lay to Miſs Ward of Porter's Hall.

At Romford, Mr. Tyler to Miſs Hunt.

Died.] At Colcheſter, Mrs. Cheſter, relict of the Rev. Mr. Cheſter.

At Chelmsford, Mr. Thomas Guy.

At Maldon, Mrs. Chapman, wife of Mr. Chapman, auctioneer.

At Great Waltham, aged 65, Mr. Martin-Willis, ſen.

At Brentwood, aged 51, Mrs. Truſton, wife of Mr. W. Truſton. Mr. James White.

At his houſe at Woodford, in the 89th year of his age, Silvanus Grove, eſq. Sub-Governor of the London Aſſurance Company, a moſt reſpectable character, and univerſally eſteemed.

KENT.

Married.] At Canterbury, Mr. Moulden of Greenwich to Miſs Hibbon of Canterbury. Mr. Clark to Mrs. K. Miles. Iſaac Slaughter, eſq. of Sandwich, to Miſs H. Browning.

At Rocheſter, Mr. G. Rachel to Miſs Ann Coleman.

At Deal, Mr. S. Reader to Mrs. M. White.

At Farnham, Mr. Croſby to Miſs Hunt.

At Feverſham, Rev. Mr. Cooke to Miſs Clark.

At Aſhford, Mr. Hutton to Miſs Wheatley.

At Wrotham, Mr. W. Harriſon, of Bromley, to Miſs H. Donne.

At Frinſbury, Mr. D. H. Day to Miſs Hopkins.

At Swalecliff, Mr. J. May to Miſs E. Wages.

At Sandwich, Mr. Stones, of Margate, to Miſs J. Temple of Sandwich.

Died. At Canterbury, aged 78, Mr. G. Lane, forty-eight years wool-regiſtrar of that city. Aged 81, Robert Pope, eſq. ſen. jurat. Miſs Hayward, daughter of Mr. Hayward. Mrs. Stow, wife of B. F. Stow, eſq. collector of cuſtoms at Dover. At the Roſe Inn, Mr. Mould, cheeſemonger, of Newgate-ſtreet, London; he went to bed in good health, but was ſoon afterwards ſeized with a violent ſickneſs, which proved fatal.

At Rocheſter, aged 83, Mrs. Franklin. J. Matthews, eſq. alderman.

At Chatham, aged 70, Mr. Howell, formerly of the rope-yard.

At Ramſgate, Mrs. Sims. Mr. J. Patterſon.

At Margate, aged 84, Mr. Robert Grant. Aged 73, Mr. J. Boys.

At Folkſtone, aged 20, Miſs Claris, ſecond daughter of Mr. Claris.

At Otham Mill, Mr. Simeon Pine, ſurgeon.

At Crayford, Miſs Jane Walter, third daughter of the Rev. P. Walter.

At St. Lawrence, near Canterbury, the lady of Sir Edward Knatchbull, bart. M. P.

At Graveſend, Mr. Watts, an eminent attorney.

At Walmer, Mrs. Oatley, wife of Mr. Oatley, game-keeper to Mr. Pitt.

At Dover, Mrs. Bazeley. Mr. Edward Rutter.

At Deal, Mrs. Murray.

At Milton, Mrs. Goord, wife of Mr. Goord, farmer.

At Town Malling, Mr. Brown.

SURREY.

A navigable canal is about to be conſtructed from Croydon to the Thames, at or near Rotherhithe, for which ſubſcriptions are now receiving at Meſſrs. Maſterman's and Co. bankers, London; and at Mr. Drummond's, ſolicitor, Croydon. No perſon is allowed to hold more than five ſhares, of 100l. each; and the total of the ſubſcription is limited to 40,000l. A meeting was lately held, of the friends of the undertaking, and a committee appointed, containing ſome of the moſt reſpectable names in the county; among whom are Lord W. Ruſſell, Lord Auckland, Lord Gwydir, Sir John Frederick, &c. &c.

Married. At Wimbledon, Colonel C. Barton to Miſs S. Johnſton.

At the Rookery, Richard Fuller, eſq. to Miſs Boulton, daughter of H. Boulton, eſq. of Thorncroft.

At Ewell, Mr. A. Hatherell to Miſs Williams;

liams; and, at the ſame time, Mr. W. Jackſon to Miſs H. Williams, daughter of T. Williams, eſq. of Ewell.

At Mitcham, F. Nicholls, eſq. to Miſs Katercamp.

At Chertſey, John Andrews, eſq. to Miſs Day.

At Walton-upon-Thames, James Fletcher, eſq. to Miſs H. Burt.

SUSSEX.

A meeting has been lately held at Northiam, to take into conſideration the propriety and practicability of rendering the river Rother navigable from Blackwall to Smallhithe, in Tenderdon; and alſo the channel from the Strand to Rye, through the pariſhes of Brede and Weſtfield to Seddleſcomb. Sir Godfrey Webſter, Preſident, and the meeting adjourned till July 13, 1800.

A communication by pipes is about to be eſtabliſhed between Brighthelmſtone and the Metropolis, (a diſtance of fifty miles, in a ſtrait line) for the purpoſe of conveying pure ſea-water into commodious ſalt-water baths at Lambeth, and for other medicinal and uſeful purpoſes.

Married.] At Chicheſter, Mr. Burns to Miſs Hack.

At Sempting, Mr. Luke Upperten to Miſs Fuller, of Thakeham.

At Huſtpier-point, Rev. Dr. Cooke to Miſs Clark.

Died.] At Cookſbridge, near Lewes, Mr. Berry. At Burwaſh, Mrs. Conſtable.

At Horſham, Captain Williamſon, of the 52d foot; in conſequence, as it is ſaid, of a miſunderſtanding with a ſuperior officer he retired into his barrack-room and ſhot himſelf.

BERKSHIRE.

The two ſheep which gained the prize at the annual exhibition at Smithfield, were of the true old Glouceſterſhire breed, bred by Mr. Haines, and grazed by Mr. Poulton, of Cricklade, and conſidered by amateurs as the fineſt ſheep ever ſeen in Smithfield. They were ſlaughtered at Reading, and the largeſt ſtood twenty-ſix inches high, was ſix feet five inches and a half in girth, twenty inches acroſs the back, and twenty-two over the ſhoulders. Two bullocks were killed the ſame day in Reading, the one of which, a Herefordſhire one, weighed 260 ſtone; and the other, a real Glamorganſhire, weighed 220 ſtone.

Married.] At Carswell, F. W. C. Perfect to Miſs Hayward, daughter of the late Sir Thomas Hayward.

Died.] Mr. William Weſtbrook, ſen. of Abingdon.

HAMPSHIRE.

On the 4th inſtant, a meeting was held at Ringwood, in conſequence of a circular letter from the Board of Agriculture, for the purpoſe of eſtabliſhing an Agricultural Society for that neighbourhood. This meeting was attended by many very reſpectable gentlemen, yeomen, &c. when the inſtitution was unanimouſly reſolved on, and ſubſcriptions for its eſtabliſhment were liberally advanced.

The moſt prominent and pleaſing feature in the provincial news of this month, not only in this but in every other county, is the numerous and ample ſubſcriptions ſet on foot for the relief of the poor, during the preſent ſcarcity, and ſeverely cold weather. At Wincheſter, Southampton, Portſmouth, and other great towns in this county, this benevolent principle operates with the moſt pleaſing effect, and even in many leſſer places. At Fletching, Lord Sheffield has ſet on foot a plan of this nature, and purpoſes to relieve the induſtrious poor with meat, broth, potatoes, rice, &c. and to reduce, as far as may be, the conſumption of wheaten bread. The magiſtrates of this, and ſeveral adjoining counties, have, by order of ſeſſions, directed that no other than *ſtandard wheaten* bread ſhall be made; whereby it appears that there will be a ſaving in the conſumption of eleven buſhels upon ten ſacks, or forty buſhels, of wheat. Meetings of gentlemen have alſo been pretty generally held, purpoſely to deviſe and to recommend means for reducing the conſumption of wheaten bread, by ſubſtituting rye, barley, oats, beans, peaſe, rice, potatoes, and other articles in its ſtead; and particuly enjoining the attention of all perſons to the relief of the indigent, in their reſpective neighbourhoods. The magiſtrates in many places have vigilantly inſpected and detected many of the millers, bakers, ſhopkeepers, farmers, and others, in ſelling their ſeveral articles of proviſion ſhort of weight, and have fined them accordingly. A miller at Southwick, was burnt in effigy by the enraged populace. Theſe ſalutary exertions in thoſe who have the means and the power, will, we truſt, be every where adopted, and have the deſired effect. Public kitchens are eſtabliſhed and eſtabliſhing in many parts of the kingdom, for the relief of the poor, upon the plan of Count Rumford.

The canal from London to Baſingſtoke, which has been completed ſome years, conveys goods thither at 15s. per ton, for all parts of Hants and Wilts, and many parts of Dorſet and Somerſet, to the very great convenience of the manufacturers, tradeſmen, and inhabitants of theſe parts. The canal from Southampton to Saliſbury is in a ſtate of great forwardneſs, and it were much to be wiſhed, that it may be continued on to Briſtol, and thereby form a ſhort and eaſy communication between the Engliſh and Briſtol Channels, as has been frequently propoſed, which would not only contribute greatly to the local advantage of that county, but to the general intereſt of the whole kingdom.

Married.] At Heerſtiper Point, the Rev. Dr. Cooke, fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, to Miſs Clerk, daughter of the late Dr. Clerk, provoſt of Oriel. Lambert Fowler, eſq. of Soho

Soho Square, to Miſs Deane, eldeſt daughter of the late John Deane, eſq. of Monk Sherborne.

At Wareham, Mr. Conway, of Ringwood, to Miſs Browne of Stoborough, Dorſet.

At Winton, Mr. Joſeph Kernot, chemiſt of London, to Miſs Johanna Harfield, daughter of the late James Harfield, merchant, near Winton. Mr. Hewlet, ſurgeon, to Mrs. Charles, widow of the late R. Charles of Winton. The Rev. James Harrington, rector of Thruxton, to Miſs M. Moffatt of Rocheſter.

At Kingſton, Mr. William Gilbert of Portſea, to Miſs Mary Gain. Mr. T. Adams of Portſea, to Miſs Gilbert. Captain Saradine of the royal navy, to Miſs Williams, ſecond daughter of Mr. Williams of Stokes Bay.

Died.] At Portſmouth, Mr. Abraham Ezekiel, upwards of fifty years a tradeſman at Exeter. J. Ruſſell, late clerk of the rope yard, in his majeſty's dock yard.

At Southampton, Mr. George, currier. Major-General D'Auvergne, one of the Aldermen of that town, and uncle to the Prince de Bouillon. R. Reeves, eſq. formerly of the royal navy. Mrs. Garret of St. Croſs, aged 96 years.

At Winton, the Rev. B. Tawney, rector of St. Thomas's, minor canon of the cathedral, and chaplain to the college. Mrs. More.

At Milton, Mrs. Harkum.

WILTSHIRE.

On the 3d. a mud cottage in the pariſh of Stapleford, ſuddenly fell down, and buried its three wretched inhabitants Charles and Mary Lawrence, and their ſon, in its ruins. The mother and ſon were killed; the father, though much wounded, ſurvives.

Married.] At Saliſbury, Mr. B. Arlett, of London, to Miſs Woolfreys, daughter of Mr. Woolfreys, Brewer of Sarum. Mr. Thomas Due, to Mrs. James, both of Donhead, St. Andrew. W. W. Currey, Eſq. of Thornton, Cheſhire, to Miſs Thomaſina Smyth, ſiſter of F. G. Smyth, Eſq. of Wilbury-Houſe.

Died.] At Bradford, Mr. T. Gillet, clothier.

At Whitepariſh, The Rev. Mr. Watkins, curate of that Pariſh.

At Weſtbury, Mrs. Batchelor, upwards of 20 years landlady of the Abingdon Arms there.

At Saliſbury, Suddenly, after having attended a meeting of the Magiſtrates, James Eaſton, Eſq. one of the Aldermen, and a Juſtice of the Peace for that City.

In Frowd's Alm's-Houſe, Saliſbury, Matthew Morris, near 100 years of age.

At Melkſham, Mrs. Wiltſhire.

DORSETSHIRE.

The late favourable weather has enabled the growers of potatoes, to ſecure them much better than they expected; and the crops are much more abundant and greatly ſuperior in quality, to what has been lately imagined.

There were imported at Lyme, between the 1ſt and 15th inſtant, 7840 buſhels of foreign wheat. A ſhip is alſo arrived at Briſtol with a cargo of American wheat; and advices are received, that immenſe quantities are ſhipping there for this country: the crops there having been exceedingly great, and the price being in ſome places ſo low as 1s. 1½d. per buſhel.

Married.] At Beaminſter, Captain Wm. Coward, to Mrs. Poyas.

At St. Martin's Church, London, Henry Redhead York, Eſq. to Miſs Andrews, daughter of Mr. Andrews, keeper of Dorcheſter goal.

At Piddletown, Mr. Rd. Tripp, of Briſtol, to Miſs Stevens, of Druce, Devon.

At St. James's Church, Weſtminſter, T. H. Latham, Captain of Marines, to Miſs Williams, of Herringſtone.

At Preſton, Lancaſhire, Mr. Libb, of Dorcheſter, to Mrs. Margaret Smith, of Preſton.

At Shafteſbury, Mr. Pullen, of Devizes, to Miſs Dowland, of Sharton.

Died.] At Dorcheſter, Wm. Churchill, Eſq. of Colliton-Houſe. Alſo, in the prime of life, Miſs Style, of Knighton.

At his ſeat at Shute, near Axminſter, Sir John W. de la Pole, Bart. a deſcendant from one of the moſt eminent and reſpectable families in Devon.

At Fordington, aged 75, Mr. Hayme.

At Sherborne, Mrs. Deering.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The Bath and Weſt of England Agricultural Winter Meeting, was held on Thurſday the 5th inſtant, Sir John Smith, Bart. in the chair. It was attended as uſual by a conſiderable number of the nobility and gentry, its members and patrons. His Grace the Duke of Bedford was unanimouſly elected preſident, and Lord Somerville and B. Hobhouſe, Eſq. were choſen to fill the vacancies in the liſt of Vice-preſidents. Many lots of ſuperior articles of live ſtock, both fat and for breeding, were exhibited for the prizes; and on the following day a new fair or mart was holden for the public ſale of the ſaid ſtock. This ſociety, from its long eſtabliſhment, its increaſing popularity, and the great reſpectability of its members, muſt be conſidered of national importance, and from which very beneficial effects to the intereſt of the country may be expected.

The Coal Canal from Timſbury to the Junction with the Kennet and Avon, near Bath, will, unleſs its completion be retarded by the froſt, be ready for the transfer of goods within ſix months.

At Shepton Mallet the beſt potatoes are ſold at 7d. per ſcore pound; and freſh butter, at the diſtance of only 12 miles from Bath, ſold at 10½d. per lb.; while at Bath market, it yielded from 18d. to 20d. per lb.

Married.] At Crawkerne, Mr. Thomas Stembridge, to Miſs Priſcilla Oſborne, of Norton-Sub-Hambdon.

At Temple Combe, Mr. Muſgrave, of Taunton, to Miſs Eliz. Garrett. Mr. W. Bartlett, jun. of Briſtol, to Miſs Harriet Emery,

Emery, of Keynſham. Mr. Hardwyck, of Weſtbury, to Miſs Beele, of Cannard's Grave Inn. Mr. John Shorland, of Pall-Mall, to Miſs Garrett, of Wincanton. Mr. Chaffey, to Miſs Wood, both of Martlock. Joſeph Williams, Eſq. of South-ſtreet, Finſbury-ſquare, to Mrs. Webb, of Wincanton. Mr. J. Hillyard, lace-merchant, of Bath, to Miſs Clement, of Frome.

At Wells, the Rev Robert Mander, rector of Strawford, Devon, to Miſs Penny, of Wells.

At Marſton, near Frome, Mr. Compton, to Mrs. Weſt of that place; their joint ages make 149 years.

At Wimdon, Lieut. Trever, to Miſs Latham.

At Bath, Mr. John Nedburn, of Stalbridge, to Miſs Clara Cave, of Weſt Stower. Mr. James Mayo, of Motcombe, to Miſs Burt. Mr. Trottman, of Batheaſton, to Mrs. Andow, of Bath. Mr. Cooke, to Mrs. Fiſher. Seward Crawford, Eſq. M. D. to Miſs E. Forſter. Mr. Howard, to Miſs Adlam.

At Weſt Stower, Mr. James Gray, butcher, to Miſs Fitz.

At Briſtol, Mr. Tho. Neems, brazier, to Mrs. Ford, both of Bath. Arthur B. Jones, Eſq. Lieut. of the Bath Volunteers, to Miſs Winckley, of Great Pulteney-ſtreet. Wm. Hurle, linen-merchant, to Miſs Clark, both of Briſtol. Mr. James Edwards, to Miſs Bower, of Newent. Mr. John Gabriell, to Mrs. S. Saunders. Mr. James Foy, of Dorcheſter, to Miſs Maddock, of Cathay.

Died.] Rev. Mr. Sayle, Rector of Stowey.

In London, Henry Chicheſter, Eſq. a reſpectable Magiſtrate of Northover.

Suddenly, in the prime of life, Mr. Noake, of Bridgewater.

At Crewkerne, Miſs Ann Churchill, only daughter of R. Churchill, Eſq. of Poorten. —She was deſcended from one of the moſt antient and reſpectable families in Dorſet.

At Bath, Rev. Mr. Teſh, rector of Childray, Berks. Mr. Cha. Godfrey, ſtone-maſon. Hector Beaton, Eſq. Miſs E. Kemp. Mr. Marrett. Mrs. Groſſett, ſiſter of Colonel Groſſett. Mrs. Kirkham, of Pathwick-ſtreet. Mrs. Mandell, of Milſom-ſtreet. Mrs. Gillam, of the Grove. Mrs. Jeffreys, of Cornwell-buildings. Mr. J. Mills. James Weldon, Eſq. In the 82d year of his age P. Cheſter, Eſq. late Governor of Weſt Florida. Capt. French, of the Somerſet Fencible Cavalry. Admiral Sir Philip Affleck, in his 74th year. Mrs. Wickens.

At Wells, Lady Mackworth, relict of the late Sir Herbert Mackworth, of the Knoll, Glamorganſhire.

In Henrietta-ſtreet, Bath, Mark Robinſon, Eſq. Senior Rear-Amiral of the Royal Navy, and a gentleman of the moſt diſtinguiſhed merit in his profeſſion. He was born on St. Mark's day, 1722, Old Stile, and at the age of 14, entered into the ſervice of his country. The exertions and conſequent diſtinctions of this gallant veteran merit a brief detail. He was actively engaged in moſt of the combats under the command of Sir Peter Warren and Lord Hawke, as commander of the Falcon; his conduct and bravery were eminent and conſpicuous at the reduction of Guadaloupe, where his ſhip ſunk under him. He was afterwards appointed to the command of the Towey, on the coaſt of America, where he had the ſatisfaction of preſerving Charleſtown from the effects of an alarming conflagration, —a ſervice for which the merchants of South-Carolina expreſſed their gratitude by a public vote of thanks, and a very large piece of plate, bearing a ſuitable inſcription. Under Lord Keppel he commanded the Worceſter, whence he was transferred to the Shrewſbury, in which ſhip he led the Britiſh fleet five times into action. In the laſt of theſe engagements, off the Capes of Virginia, he was diſabled by a ſevere wound in the hip, and the loſs of a leg. Yet, notwithſtanding all theſe ſervices and ſufferings, his promotion was wholly neglected during the naval adminiſtration of Earl Howe, on the poſitive aſſurance that his two ſons, one of whom is a Commander and the other a Lieutenant in the Navy, ſhould experience the gratitude of the country in his ſtead; an aſſurance which, however, has been wholly unregarded to this moment. Admiral Robinſon had for many years reſided in Bath, paſſing the decline of his life, and enjoying the fruits of his labours in a peaceful and honourable retirement. He was of a cheerful happy diſpoſition, eaſily contented under every circumſtance and diſpenſation, and poſſeſſed of a conſiderable ſhare of that practical philoſophy, which belongs to gentlemen of the navy in general, but which diſtinguiſhes its veterans in particular.

At Briſtol. Geo. Armſtrong, Eſq. in conſequence of his falling over the Quay Wall, into the river. William Bevan, victualler. Robert Furze, victualler. Mr. Thomas, formerly of the Hotwells. Mrs. Jackſon. Mrs. Baker. Mrs. Narraway, wife of Mr. Narraway, in Broadmead. Mrs. Webb. Mrs. Green. Mr. John Arnold, of Bridge-ſtreet. Mrs. Clay. Mrs. Tucker. Lieut. Walſh, of the Royal Navy. Mr. J. C. Hurle. Mrs. J. Whitchurch, in her 93d year.

At Week, near Briſlington, Mrs. Pullen.

At the Hotwells, John Ingilby, Eſq. ſon of Sir John Ingilby, Bart. of Ripley-Park, Yorkſhire. Miſs White, eldeſt daughter of C. White, Eſq. of Lincoln's-inn.

At Chewſtoke, Mrs. Pope, mother of Mr. Pope, of the Academy there.

At Overſtowey, Mr. N. Poole.

At Hallatrow, Mr. Jos. Broadribb, a man of very reſpectable character, whoſe death was occaſioned by his being ſuddenly pulled over his horſe's head, while drinking at a rivulet, near his own houſe.

DEVON-

DEVONSHIRE.

During the week ending the 14th, Plymouth was filled with merchants from London, Liverpool, Briſtol, &c. to attend the immenſe prize-ſales of goods and ſhips; and nearly £.100,000 worth of that ſpecies of property was diſpoſed of.

Married.] At Dawliſh, Wm. Kennaway, eſq. merchant, of Exeter, to Miſs Glaſs.

At Exeter, Mr. Wm. Dingle, corn-factor, to Miſs Tremlett.

Died.] At Darthmouth, Mrs. Sarah Noſworthy, widow of the Rev. John Noſworthy, vicar of Townſtall and S. Brent.

At Exeter, Mrs. Daniell, wife of Dr. Daniell, of that city, and ſiſter to Sir Charles Bampfylde, bart.

At Starcroſs, Mrs. Woolcombe, wife of Mr. W. L. Woolcombe, formerly an eminent Proctor in Exeter.

At Plymouth Dock, John Campbell, eſq. late Secretary to Admiral Lord Nelſon, in conſequence of a wound he received in the battle of the Nile.

Miſs Mary Bond, daughter of the Rev. John Bond, of Crediton.

At Exmouth, Miſs Lucia Brownlow.

At Exeter, Mr. John Tothill, ſurveyor to to the chapter of the cathedral.

Miſs Branſcombe.

CORNWALL.

Married.] At Totnes, Baldwin Fulford, eſq. to Miſs Adams, daughter of W. Adams, eſq. M. P. for Plympton.

At Falmouth, Mr. Jonathan Woon to Mrs. Groves. Mr. Allport to Mrs. Richards.

Died.] Hender Moleſworth, eſq. youngeſt ſon of Sir John Moleſworth, bart. of Rencarrow.

WALES.

Married.] At Ruthin, Mr. James Parry, attorney, to Mrs. Jane Ellis.

At Llanychil, the Rev. R. Ellis, of Gwnfryn, Carnarvonſhire, to Miſs Jones, of the Lodge, near Bala.

At Dolgelly, Mr. Thomas Richards, to Miſs E. Highway, of Aſhted, near Birmingham.

At the ſame place, Mr. H. Williams, to Miſs Jones, of Tyddyn.

At Cadoxton, Glamorganſhire, John Edwards, eſq. of the Temple, to Miſs Williams, of Courtherbert.

Died.] Mr. George Johnſon, Black Lyon, Mold.

At Wrexham, Mr. Eddowes, tanner.

At Carmarthen, Captain Ruſſell, formerly of Briſtol.

At Hamner, in Flintſhire, in the prime of life, Miſs Birch.

At Bangor, in Carnarvonſhire, Mrs. Rachael Lloyd.

At Glynne, in Montgomery, Mrs. Glynne.

At Guanynog, near Denbigh, the infant ſon of the Rev. Dr. Myddleton.

At Llanſillin, Denbigh, Rev. Mr. Jones. Rev. Mr. James, the pious and diligent curate of that place.

At Aberyſtwith, Mr. John Jones, an eminent merchant.

At Pontypool, in his 85th year, Mr. Nathaniel Beadles.

SCOTLAND.

Died.] At Edinburgh, Joſeph Black, M. D. and profeſſor of chemiſtry in that Univerſity. This eminent natural philoſopher was, by birth, a native of France, but, from his long reſidence in Scotland, has been, and will probably continue to be, ranked among the moſt illuſtrious characters of North Britain. He was born about the year 1738, at Bourdeaux, and, after paſſing through the uſual elementary parts of education, entered as a ſtudent of medicine at Edinburgh: he graduated here in 1754, and was ſoon after appointed profeſſor of chemiſtry in the Univerſity of Glaſgow. On a ſimilar vacancy in Edinburgh, by Dr. Cullen's reſignation of the chemical chair in 1764, Dr. Black was appointed his ſucceſſor: here he continued giving lectures to crowded claſſes till his declining health obliged him, a few years ago, to reſign the fatigue of lecturing to Dr. Hope. By judicious management of his conſtitution, his health became gradually ſo far improved, eſpecially during the laſt ſummer, as to afford his friends and himſelf a reaſonable expectation of a few years more of comfort and uſefulneſs. In the beginning of December, however, a ſudden period was put to his life while drinking a baſon of milk, after returning from his cuſtomary walk. He died in the ſixty-ſecond year of his age, leaving behind him a reputation inferior, perhaps, to none of his predeceſſors in the important and intereſting department of philoſophical chemiſtry. Dr. Black's firſt publication was his inaugural diſſertation "*de humore acido a cibis orto, et Magneſia alba.*" 1754. In this he gave promiſe of that excellence which appeared ſo conſpicuous in a Diſſertation of his, publiſhed the ſucceeding year, among the *Phyſical and Literary Eſſays, Edinb. for* 1755, on the Subject of Magneſia Quicklime, and other Alkaline Earths. In this paper he demonſtrates, that the proceſs of rendering alkaline ſubſtances cauſtic, conſiſts ſimply in freeing them from fixed air, and not in combining them with fire, or the *acidum pingue*, as Myer, and moſt of the chemiſts of that day, ſuppoſed; that their cauſticity depended on the rapidity with which they entered into combination: that in this ſtate they were nearly pure, whereas when mild they were in the ſame ſituation of a neutral ſalt. This he proved by ſhowing the acid properties of fixed air, and that the effervescence produced by the mixture of mild alkalies with a mineral acid was owing to the diſengagement of this weaker acid in a gaſſeous form. He alſo

ſhowed the firſt example of an acid preferring an alkaline earth to a proper alkali, by the decompoſition of the mild alkalies through the medium of quicklime. And, by the diſcovery of this new acid, he enriched chemiſtry with a whole genus of neutral, earthy and metallic ſalts, the *carbonats*. Another important diſcovery contained in this paper is that of the peculiar properties of magneſia, diſtinguiſhing it from chalk, with which it had before been confounded; hence preſenting to chemiſts a new genus of ſalts, with a magneſian baſe. The application of the above important diſcoveries to almoſt every part of chemiſtry is perpetually recurring, and enables us to give, by means of them, an eaſy and ſatisfactory elucidation of numberleſs phenomena which otherwiſe would be wholly inexplicable. Theſe, however, are only a part of the obligations which ſcience is under to Dr. Black. To him, in conjunction with Dr. Irvine, we owe the beautiful theory of *latent heat*, which has ſince been further illuſtrated by Crawford and Laplace. He firſt taught, that a ſubſtance, in changing its form of exiſtence from the ſolid to the liquid or gaſſeous, had its *capacity* for heat enlarged, and, in conſequence, actually abſorbed a great quantity of heat from all ſurrounding bodies, without increaſing its own thermometric temperature; and that, when this gas returned through the liquid to the ſolid form, it gave out in a ſtate of activity the whole of that heat which, while latent, maintained it as a liquid or gas. Beſides the two diſſertations already mentioned, Dr. Black publiſhed nothing under his own name, except ſome Experiments on the Freezing of Water in the London Philoſophical Tranſactions for 1776. It was not, however, through the medium of the preſs, but in the lecture-room that Dr. Black delighted to unfold his copious ſtores of information: here he was in his proper element, and the eaſy ſimplicity of his manner, his luminous arrangements, and the exquiſite accuracy of his experiments, will never be forgotten by his pupils. He long adopted the ſyſtem of Stahl, and was a ſtrenuous opponent of the innovations as he then eſteemed them of Lavoiſier; being at length, however, convinced that the French theory was a nearer approximation to truth, with the true ſpirit of a genuine philoſopher, he ever after bore public teſtimony to its ſuperiority. His aſſociates, who, in conjunction with him, have ſo ſignally raiſed and upheld the honour and high reputation of the Univerſity, will doubtleſs themſelves take charge of the fame of their late illuſtrious coadjutor, by preſenting to the public a minute account of his actions and character.

Mrs. Prentice, wife of Mr. Prentice. Mr. J. Menzies. Miſs Iſabella Dalrymple, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Dalrymple.

Miſs Flora M'Farquhar.

At Dundee, Mrs. Ann Grant.

At Glaſgow, aged 76, Mrs. Mary M'Laurin. Mr. J. Garthſhore. Mrs. S. P. Wilſon.

At Arbroath, Rev. P. Roſe, of the Epiſcopal church.

At Craighall, Perthſhire, Lieutenant-Colonel John Ratray.

At Ayr, Mrs. J. D. Adam.

DEATH ABROAD.

Memoirs of Captain Miller, who was killed on board of the Theſeus, on the coaſt of Syria, during the laſt ſummer.—Captain Miller was born in New-York, the 24th of January, 1762, and was the only ſon of an American gentleman, who ſtill ſurvives to deplore the irreparable loſs he has ſuſtained in his ſon. Captain Miller was early ſent to England for education, in the different ſeminaries of Blackheath, Harrow, and the Royal Academy at Portſmouth, where, having completed his nautical ſtudies, he went on board the Ardent in 1778, and ſailed with Admiral Gambier for America. At this early period, his zeal and abilities were ſo conſpicuous as to recommend him to the particular attention of the Admiral, who appointed him his aid-de-camp, and frequently employed him in the flat-bottomed boats againſt the rebels, and in every active ſituation that occurred; the remainder of the laſt war he ſerved in the Weſt-Indies and America alternately, where he volunteered for every ſervice in which advantage could ariſe to his country, or credit to himſelf. In this part of his naval career he was three times wounded. In the year 1781 he was appointed to the rank of Lieutenant by Lord Rodney. At the commencement of the preſent war he ſailed as Lieutenant of the Windſor Caſtle, with Admiral Coſby, for the Mediterranean, in April 1793. On this ſtation he was in all the active ſervice on ſhore at Toulon, and more particularly at the deſtruction of the French ſhips on the evacuation of that place. His zeal and enterpriſe to execute this important duty effectually, was very near proving fatal to him, which was manifeſted by Sir Sidney Smith's public letter.

His extreme zeal for the ſervice being made known to Earl St. Vincent, when he arrived on that ſtation as Commander in Chief, he was removed to a more active ſituation, by being appointed to the command of the Unité, and diſpatched on a confidential ſervice to the Adriatic, which he continued to execute until the evacuation of Corſica, when it became neceſſary to recal him from that important ſtation to join the fleet: ſoon after which he was appointed to the command of the Captain, bearing Lord Nelſon's broad pendant, which ſhip had a very diſtinguiſhed ſhare in the memorable action of the 14th of February, 1797. Captain Miller's merit on this occaſion has been very handſomely acknowledged by the Commodore and the Commander in Chief. At the blockade of Cadiz, he was frequently employed in the boats to oppoſe the attacks of the gun-boats belonging to the enemy;

enemy; and, in one of thoſe engagements, after having ſubdued his opponent, of ſuperior force, was ſucceſsful in ſaving Lord Nelſon, who was in his own boat, hard preſſed by the enemy; and, by his aſſiſtance, captured the aſſailants; he was alſo employed in placing the bomb-veſſels, whenever ſuch ſervice was neceſſary. He was removed to the Theſeus with Lord Nelſon. On the expedition againſt Teneriffe, at ſtorming the town of Santa Cruz, he was the firſt who entered the enemy's works at the Mole; and in forcing his way into the town to join the other parties, after having driven the enemy from thoſe works, he narrowly eſcaped, his cloaths being torn, and himſelf much bruiſed and cut by the ſtones which the enemy's ſhot threw over him. On Lord Nelſon's return to England, he continued in the command of the Theſeus, and was employed, as before, in the blockade and bombardment of Cadiz, and was twice engaged with the enemy's gun-boats in Gibraltar Bay.

He was appointed one of the ſquadron to reinforce Lord Nelſon when the French fleet, with Buonaparte's army, went up the Mediterranean. At the battle of the Nile, the firſt and ſecond of Auguſt, 1798, he was engaged with the van ſhips of the enemy until they were ſubdued, when he took a ſecond anchorage in the rear, and aſſiſted at their capture; and afterwards, more particularly, in the capture of the Tonant. In the courſe of this action he was wounded in the face. His was one of the ſhips having charge of the prizes to Liſbon, and was removed from that ſituation at the particular requeſt of Sir Sidney Smith, and ordered by Earl St. Vincent to follow that officer up the Mediterranean. He was diſpatched by Sir Sidney Smith to Acre, four days previous to his own arrival there, to conſult with and aſſiſt Gezhar Pacha, in putting the place in the beſt ſtate of defence to reſiſt the attack of Buonaparte, who was then advancing to the ſiege, and was in treaty for the ſurrender of the garriſon at the moment of Captain Miller's arrival there, which, with the aſſurances of further ſupport from Sir Sidney Smith, at once determined Gezhar Pacha to defend the place to the utmoſt. During the ſiege of Acre he was directed to command the naval force, while Sir Sidney was carrying on the operations on ſhore, and contributed much to defeat the attacks of the enemy. He was frequently landed, to act on ſhore in concert with Sir Sidney Smith. On the 13th of May he was diſpatched to intercept a ſquadron of French frigates, that had ſailed from Alexandria to Joppa, with ammunition and ſtores for Buonaparte: in performing this ſervice he was unfortunately killed by the burſting of ſome ſhells on board the Theſeus. He has left a widow and two daughters, one of eight, the other ſeven, years of age, to lament the loſs of an incomparable huſband and father, ennobled by the moſt exalted private worth and public heroiſm.—*Portſmouth Telegraph.*

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

IN a late report we remarked that according to the moſt recent accounts that have been made public, it appears that the *fur-trade*, between this country and our remaining colonies in North America, is of leſs value and importance than is commonly imagined; and that the inhabitants of the United States are rapidly obtaining a conſiderable ſhare therein. We are rather ſurpriſed, that amidſt the avidity which has been ſhewn during the preſent war for obtaining poſſeſſion of the enemy's commercial eſtabliſhments, no attempt has been made to ſecure any poſſeſſion by which this branch of trade might be protected and extended; eſpecially as the object appears to offer a much more advantageous proſpect than any benefits which this country can derive from the capture of an additional ſugar iſland, of which perhaps we poſſeſs too many already. Was the city of New Orleans, on the entrance of the Miſſiſſippi, in the hands of the Engliſh, it would not fail to bring down the principal part of the ſkin trade from the vaſt extent of country through which that magnificent river flows, as the Indians would by this means obtain Britiſh goods at a much cheaper rate than they can get them, through the channels by which they are at preſent ſupplied. A vaſt extent of inland trade and navigation might be opened on this river to the banks of the Miſſouri on the one hand, and on the other up the Oho, and thence to the lakes; and the various tribes of Indians would take off great quantities of courſe woollens, paints, guns, gunpowder, rum, and Birmingham and Sheffield goods. It cannot be ſaid that it would be an infringement on the privileges of the Hudſon's Bay Company, as it is well known that theſe privileges have never been confirmed by Parliament, and therefore the Company have no legal right whatever to an excluſive trade; which, if really beneficial in any caſe, is certainly not ſo in the preſent ſtate of this branch of Commerce.

At the concluſion of the year, moſt manufacturers being engaged in taking ſtock and making up their books, and foreign trade being generally rather ſlack, produces a temporary ſtagnation, both in the demand for manufactured goods and in the prices of raw materials; though the latter uſually decline a little when not kept up by ſpeculation or extraordinary circumſtances. The ſtaple article of WOOL is at preſent very low, and there is a large ſtock of Spaniſh wool on hand. *Weſt Country Superfines* are upon the decline, and are about 7½ per cent lower than they were a month ſince. *Yorkſhire Narrows* have fallen nearly in the ſame proportion, chiefly in conſequence of the little demand for foreign markets. *Norwich Stuffs* have lately advanced nearly 15 per cent.

The MANCHESTER-TRADE is in a very diſtreſſed ſituation, the market being quite glutted

glutted with goods. Cotton goods are conſequently ſold not only under their fair price, but, in ſome inſtances, at near 20 or 30 per cent under prime coſt. Cotton-wool continues falling.

The SILK-TRADE, which for ſome time paſt has been very good, begins to ſlacken a little, except in black handkerchiefs or fringes, which are a very good article. Sarſnets are alſo in conſiderable demand for pelices and gowns, and Perſians for linings; but the Perſian manufacturers ſtill find much difficulty in getting ſilks proper for their purpoſe, which continue very ſcarce and dear. The market is fully ſupplied, or rather overſtocked with velvets, and there is at preſent little demand for five-eight and three quarter modes, from the general wear of ſhawls, pelices, and cloth handkerchiefs, which have almoſt entirely ſuperſeded ſilk cloaks as an article of female dreſs at this ſeaſon. There has been no material variation in the price of raw or thrown ſilks, but raws will probably ſoon advance a little.

The TRADE of BIRMINGHAM is, at this time, very flat, from the few foreign orders, and the uncertainty attending them, ariſing from the late pecuniary difficulties which have more or leſs injured every manufacture that depended much on foreign markets.

Sugars, which have lately fallen ſo conſiderably, are at preſent pretty ſteady, and ſeem likely to keep their price. Black *Teas* are from 4d. to 6d. per lb. lower, and Boheas nearly 1s. per lb. Greens have not experienced much variation. The new *Fruit* which has arrived, is at preſent ſcarce and dear; but more arrivals are expected. Malagas are from 48s. to 52s. Sun Raiſins, 60s. to 64s. Blooms, 90s. to 94s. Muſcadels, 108s. to 112s. Currants, 68s. to 74s. Figs, none in the market. *Spices* are about 15 per cent lower. Cinnamon, from 8s. to 12s. Cloves, 8s. Mace, from 24s. to 30s. Nutmegs, from 18s. to 24s. Pimento, 10d. to 12d. Pepper, 2s. 3d. to 2s. 6d. White Pepper, 2s. 8d. to 3s.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE mild open weather that prevailed about the cloſe of the laſt and beginning of the preſent month, has enabled farmers in moſt parts of the kingdom to put a much greater quantity of wheat into the ground than they expected, which is a circumſtance of the moſt favourable kind; it has alſo been highly advantageous in leſſening the conſumption of all ſorts of fodder. Though, in many caſes, the laſt year's wheats have, upon being threſhed, turned out unſound, they are on the whole far better than there was reaſon to expect. The barley and oats are likewiſe, taking them generally, in a better condition than the badneſs of the late ſeaſon promiſed. We therefore confidently hope that the preſent *diſproportionately* extravagant price of grain will be conſiderably lowered, as the farmers find time to get it threſhed out in larger quantities, which the ſetting in of the froſt muſt be favourable for.

Wheat averages throughout England and Wales, 94s. 2d. Rye, 59s. 7d. Barley, 45s. 5d. Oats, 33s. 3d. and Beans 64s. 3d. Fine Flour ſells in London at 90s. per ſack. Seconds 76s. to 84s.

Before the commencement of the froſt, winter fallows in many places were beginning to be broken up and prepared for the reception of the ſpring crops. Theſe operations cannot however now proceed; but manure of various ſorts may be put upon the ground, though froſty weather, except in wet ſituations, is by no means the propereſt ſeaſon, as under ſuch circumſtances much of the powers of the manure is deſtroyed.

Potatoes are in common not in a ſituation to keep, conſequently thoſe that are good fetch a high price.

Turnips are alſo high in price, and much wanted.

The firſt annual-prize ſhow for cattle and ſheep was held in Smithfield on the 13th, 14th, and 16th, and the meeting was very numerouſly and reſpectably attended. Mr. WESTCAR of Buckinghamſhire, obtained the premium of ten guineas for an Ox, of the Herefordſhire breed. which had been wholly fed upon oil cakes. Mr. EDWARDS of Cirenceſter, obtained the premium of ten guineas for an Ox alſo of the Herefordſhire breed, which had been fed upon graſs, hay, and vegetables. The DUKE of BEDFORD obtained the premium of five guineas for the beſt Heifer, which was of the Devonſhire breed. Mr. POULTON of Cricklade, obtained the premium of ten guineas for a Sheep, fed upon oil cakes, of the Glouceſterſhire breed. And the DUKE of BEDFORD obtained another premium of ten guineas for the beſt wether, fed upon graſs and vegetables. Prizes will be diſtributed in the ſame manner on Monday the 15th of next December, when it is expected the candidates will be more numerous.

Cattle. The advance of prices in lean ſtock has of late been very conſiderable. Fat cattle alſo ſomewhat higher. They were however lower in Smithfield in the market of Friday the 27th, when beef ſold from 3s. 8d. to 4s. 4d.

Sheep. Good mutton is advancing, and mutton ſells in Smithfield from 3s. 8d. to 4s. 4d. per ſtone of eight pounds.

Horſes are ſtill cheap, except good ones for the ſaddle.

Hay. In St. James's Market, 3l. 6s. to 5l. 18s.

Straw. Ditto. 2l. 3s. 6d. to 2l. 11s. 6d.

On the Fifteenth of January will be publiſhed the uſual Supplementary Number, containing the critical Retroſpects of ENGLISH, GERMAN, FRENCH, *and* SPANISH LITERATURE, *with the Title Page, Preface, and Index, to the Eighth Volume of this Work.*